The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Under the Mask of Anti-Communism

EDITORIAL

Mantell's Graft Allegation on the C.E.R.

EDITORIAL

Exclusive Action Pictures of the Pogranichnya Front

"Waking Up" Industrial China, by C. Y. W. Meng—The Truth About the Sino-Soviet Tangle (Concluded), by J. B. Powell—Aviation's First Great Soldier of Fortune—Britishers Rob, Attack Chinese—Labor Unrest in Shanghai, by Fang Fu-An—New Books of Interest, etc.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1929 VOLUME L NUMBER 3

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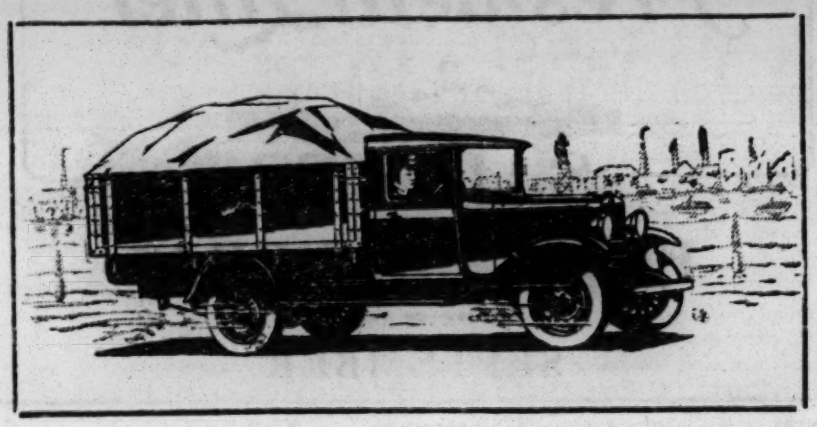

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華民國內地郵政特准認為登記之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME L — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1929 — NUMBER 3

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
EDGAR SNOW, Assistant Editor
JOHN L. SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking). SAMUEL H CHANG (S'hai).
EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) GERTRUDE BINDER

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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BUSINESS MOVES OUTSIDE THE TREATY PORTS

THERE is an item of special significance brought out in an interview with Mr. Donald Skinner, advertising manager of the General Motors Company of Japan, which appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*. Most impressive, and stimulating to profound thought on the part of foreign merchants doing business in China, is Mr. Skinner's statement that by far the majority of the selling done by his company during the past six months has been in the interior provinces—outside the treaty ports.

While we for long have maintained that no company which expects to survive the abolition of extrality rights can afford to neglect the cultivation of markets in the interior, we are not a little surprised to learn that a company such as General Motors, whose sales are of motor cars, the use of which demands the existence of passable systems of roadways, already finds its most profitable selling territory in districts largely divorced from foreign dominance. This fact further indicates the astigmatism which mars the vision of certain business men here, burdened with an "extrality complex", whose attitude may be voiced in some such manner as this: "Business outside the treaty ports in China doesn't amount to much. So long as we keep our foreign concessions and hold onto our extrality privileges, *maskee* whether the 'natives' like it! They'll have to do business with us, just as they have in the past."

Such an illusion is going to result in the death of more than one foreign enterprise here, unballasted by sound business relationships in the interior, within the next few years. The firm that would sell to young China will be forced to recognize a new commercial principle. The Chinese are determined to rid themselves of foreign commercial dominance in their own country and as long as the aliens continue to retain their unnatural privileges—concessions and extrality—intelligent and patriotic merchants are going to make every effort to build up interior markets, independent of the foreign-controlled treaty ports. That in this they already have been successful to an important degree, indisputably is evidenced by the statement made by Mr. Skinner, to which we have referred.

Mr. Mantell and His "Allegations" Against the Soviet Management of the C. E. R.

THE interview recently given to the *United Press* at Mukden by J. J. Mantell, American advisor to the Ministry of Railways of the National Government, in which he declared that the Chinese Eastern Railway had suffered serious mismangement under Soviet administration, has been the cause for varied comment. Most people who in the past have travelled at all in Manchuria, and have had occasion to make inquiries of Chinese officials as to the operation of the railway under the agreement of 1924, recognized that Mr. Mantell's statement merely bore out what the Chinese long have alleged—that the Russians have been "bleeding" the line for purposes of their own, and, by their control of the finances, have managed to misappropriate much of the share of the profits which rightfully belonged to China. In support of whether or not this is true we have little evidence to submit; the first actual figures we have seen on the matter are those advanced by Mr. Mantell.

Last week's issue of the Review carried the interview in full. It is well to recall the important details of this report. After a study of the books, Mr. Mantell said, he was convinced that the earnings of the railway, during the period from 1924 to 1929, should have been at least $100,000,000 instead of the $43,000,000 actually resulting from its operation under Soviet management. This statement he based on the following facts, quoted from his interview:

"One need only cite figures for the past four years to show what has been happening. In 1925, the Chinese Eastern Railway did a business of $50,000,000, and the profits were $18,000,000.

"In 1926, although the business rose to $55,000,000 profits dropped to $16,000,000.

"In 1927 with the business still rising to $58,000,000, the earnings dropped to $9,000,000.

"In 1928, with the business rising to $63,000,000, the net profits dropped to a miserable $130,000.

"Now the Soviet Russians have been in what amounts to absolute control of the Chinese Eastern Railway during these four years. The Chinese representation on the railway, although it should have been equal control under the 1924 agreements, has actually been only nominal. The Russians are responsible for what has happened and it is difficult to see how they can deny it.

"The books of the Chinese Eastern Railway have been so kept by the Russians that it is practically impossible to tell what the real situation is today. The money has disappeared, under absolute Soviet control."

The last statement, so far as we can discover, is the only part of the interview directly quoting Mr. Mantell, which can be interpreted as an accusation of graft against the Soviet management. As a logical conclusion to his preceding facts, collected from a source he accepted as reliable, we fail to perceive anything extraordinary in this summarizing declaration by Mr. Mantell. And by referring to the adviser's original interview, as issued by the *United Press*, it will at once become apparent that nowhere is a statement directly quoted from him, in which he charges the Russians with corruption and graft. The only basis for belief that he said this is in the *United Press* summary preceding the quoted interview. We find it cause for wonder that if these were Mantell's own words they should have been omitted from the quoted statements in the interview. Obviously such a charge would constitute the most important thing he could say under the circumstances.

Such a thought, apparently, did not occur to Charles James Fox of the *North China Star*, who, simultaneously with the appearance of the interview in his paper, published an editorial in which he said that "Mr. Mantell has by no means proved his case." By this was meant, apparently, that Mr. Mantell had failed to prove there had been corruption and graft by the Russians. But Mr. Mantell did not make such an assertion, as he later told a reporter for the *North China Star*. He gave, in his capacity as a railways' expert, the opinion that the figures examined by him indicated that there had been mismanagement of the line during the past four years and that the Soviets, being at the head of that administration, were naturally responsible.

Mr. Mantell's record in America has been one of high integrity and uncommon distinction in his field of endeavor. And in this instance we are inclined to accept, until substantial proof is offered in refutation, his convictions on the matter of whether the railway has been satisfactorily operated, rather than those of Dr. Fox, who is a good newspaper editor and an equally good lawyer but knows, we believe, very little about railway administration.

The *North China Daily News*, following Dr. Fox's lead, attacked Mr. Mantell on broader grounds, attempting to prove that he had been "taken in" by Chinese propaganda. Several statements it makes in a recent editorial, "Mr. Mantell and the C. E. R." deserve examination. For instance:

"Mr. Mantell has apparently set himself up as a propagandist and has done so badly by the principals that they have much cause for annoyance." The *N. C. D. N.* may have its secret sources of information on this score, but we have not been able to discover any manifestation on the part of the Ministry of Railways, to whom it is assumed the paper refers as "principals," of dissatisfaction with the interview in question. Continuing, the *North China* says:

"Mr. Mantell has obviously misstated his case, over-stated it in such a manner that he has given the impression that nothing that comes out of Manchuria is trustworthy." That, it seems to us, would be highly difficult to prove and in any case is a singular exaggeration. The *North China* proceeds, after summarizing the *United Press* interview:

"But Mr. Mantell's statements did not hold water. His own government repudiated him. . . Then he went to Tientsin and gave the *North China Star* an interview in which he contradicted his previous statements and proved to the hilt that he was careless in gathering his facts. Although the books of the Chinese Eastern Railway are in Harbin, Mr. Mantell did not trouble to go there before he gave out his first interview. In fact, in his *Star* interview, he says 'the actual accounts of the road being Russian and Chinese, with neither of which language he was conversant.' He obtained his data, in fact, from an English summary of the accounts prepared by M. Boris Ostroumoff, manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway

during the Russo Asiatic Bank regime prior to the 1924 treaties." (Ostroumoff is, we understand, now retained as railway consultant to the Mukden Government) 'But it is not clear how he could obtain an accurate summary of the accounts from 1924 to 1929 when he had nothing to do with the railway.'"

The *N.C.D.N.* China then suggests that they may be "mere compilations by expert guessers."

It is easy to take up the points made in this editorial and show that they are based on ignorance or false assumptions. Mr. Mantell's statements did "hold water." After carefully examining the interview with the *North China Star*, to which the *N. C. D. N.* refers (without actually quoting), and comparing it with the original interview given to the *United Press* one recognizes that there are no "contradictions" to previous quotations from him. By saying "his own government repudiated him," we assume the *N C.D.N.* is thinking of the *United Press* dispatch from Washington, the strongest statement in which was that "it was understood the American government has been somewhat embarrassed" by the interview. This, if repudiation, is a very mild form of it. The *N. C. D. N.* asserts that the books of the railway are in Harbin. That is true. But the *N.C.D.N.* implies that only one set of books exists. From personal inquiry at Mukden when we visited there recently, we were told that a duplicate set is kept there. It is quite possible for Mr. Mantell to have received from this record his summary of accounts through the Mukden Government's Russian railway consultant, Mr. Ostroumoff, which is quite probably what occurred. Thus, while we quite readily grant it yet may be proved that the figures which Mr. Mantell quoted are incorrect and his conclusions regarding the administration of the railway erroneous, it appears obvious to anyone at all acquainted with the situation, that the *N.C.D.N.* has based its insinuations, intended to prove these points, on conjecture and inaccurate statement.

Elsewhere in this issue appears a personal interview, secured by the *Review's* special correspondent at Harbin, with Li Chung-huan, president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and previously director, which substantially bears out Mr. Mantell's contentions. He declares that while the profits of the line should amount to 30,000,000 gold roubles annually, actually they have dwindled until last year the statement showed practically no profit and he makes other statements which may be admitted in support of the Chinese allegations that under Russian dominance the line has been badly mismanaged. Coming from the president of the railway, these claims must be regarded seriously. Unless the Soviet Government is prepared to issue specific denials from sources equally as authoritative from the standpoint of their acquaintance with the operation of the line, one must in fairness recognize that there is much more than a stratum of truth to the Chinese accusations.

JAPAN DRINKS LESS "SAKE"

A RECENT *Rengo* dispatch announced that the amount of *sake* distilled in Japan next year will be decreased by ten per cent over that produced during the current twelve months. This, according to a decision reached by the All Japan *Sake* Distillers Association. In the announcement we see no triumph of the prohibitionists. Another explanation than one which attributes to the Japanese a newly acquired temperance, we believe, more adequately accounts for Japan's loss of taste for her native beverage.

Sake, as many foreigners have had occasion to discover, is a rice wine, palest amber in color, exceedingly bitter in taste and astonishly certain in the reactions it produces upon those who would test out its potency. Somewhat like Chinese *samshu* to the uncultivated palate, it is more swiftly inebriating. To love it one must love Nippon and even then there are gastronominal sacrifices to be suffered. Its waning popularity in the Land of the Rising Sun is accounted for, we are told by Japanese, by the increasingly wide-spread substitution in its place of beer, whisky and wines introduced from the "barbarous Occidental lands." Japanese assert that over much of their country these more alocholic drinks, particularly beer, are supplanting the time-honored and ritualistic cup of *sake*. From personal observation in travels through that country, we are inclined to think they are right. In Tokio, at Kamakura, in the flowery old capital at Kyoto, at Nara and Osaka and Kobe—in every metropolis where foreign influence has left its deepest impressions—the streets are generously dotted with those precarious, frail-looking little restaurants, where the quaffing of *beru*, as the Nipponese call our "suds", is the particular and favorite pastime. Young gallants vie with each other in beer drinking contests. Of Kyoto we recall an incident in which we were casually challenged to such a bout by a total stranger, and to our chagrin, were quite thoroughly trounched. Yet we always maintained it was because we were not used to the Japanese conception of beer.

For the liquors which are displacing *sake*, although invented abroad, are now manufactured in enormous quantities by native distilleries. Unhappily, as is the case with so many other imitations by the Nipponese, the copy is one which preserves the illusion of appearance, but lacks the satisfying essense of the original. And their cleverness is not always so patent as one has a right to expect from the Japanese, to whose talents for copying many paeans have been sung. A friend of ours told us that on a recent visit to Nikko he was offered a bottle of "real Madeira", bearing the label of a California manufacturer and the date of 1925! Others have told us of experiences in buying London Gin, or French Wine in bottles that bore the unmistakable stamp of Japanese craftwork.

It is to be expected, we suppose, that with the westernization of Japan in matters of dress, culture, government, transportation and birth control, innovation should soon spread to the important subject of national beverages. We cannot lament the diminishing consumption of *sake* in Nippon, for we confess we have never learned to love it—any more than we have ever been able to stomach any of the native "corn likker" that used to be urged on us in parts of America's south. But to the elders of Japan it must appear deplorable that the tradional cup of fellowship is being squeezed out by competition from what, after all, is a very prosaic John Barleycorn.

UNDER THE MASK OF ANTI-COMMUNISM

WE sometimes think that the average person's conception of communistic principles extends no further than the newspaper "scare-heads", which one so frequently encounters in the press of what continues to be, despite the alleged universal government-shaking activities of the Soviet Russians, a capitalistic world. Puzzling to us is the reaction of many individuals to such words as "bolshy," "red," "Moscovite," and other synonyms for what many claim to be the blood-seeking and loathsome adherents of communism. On occasions so numerous as to make us conclude that they may be taken as typical, we have heard rational men, far above moronism on other subjects, solemnly wag their heads in grave agreement to some of the most outrageous and utterly absurd condemnations—assertions which indicated that the speakers had not the slightest conception of the precepts of proletarianism. We have wondered aghast at the power of propaganda, in this instance motivated by a capitalistic press, and have often been astounded at the mental impotency of its victims. The prejudiced and ignorant eyes through which people, quite reasonable on most matters, regard communism, truly is a monumental tribute to the power of a united press.

So sure is this bitter hatred, nurtured on propaganda, some of which is true, but much of which is fabrication, that it is necessary for the *Review* in writing upon the topic in his vein, solemnly to assure the public that this journal holds no brief in favor of communism, that it has no communistic affiliations, and does not believe that such principles as advocated by the Communist party practicably could be effected to bring any immediate or real benefit to the majority of society, at this stage of world civilization.

Here we desire merely to point out the danger of allowing anti-communism hysteria to spread to such an extent that it may be used as a mask for committing serious offenses against the personal liberty of citizens whose only crime is that they prefer to think, rather than accept the bromidic, inadequate and superficial comments on proletarianism dished up to them by many of the daily newspapers. We project the recent case in Shanghai of the arrest of Wu Yui-feng, a Chinese who was brought before the Provisional Court, charged with having in his possession "literature of a communistic nature." According to the report of the case in the *Evening Post* there was no mention of any proof whatever that the man was a Communist, or that he even sympathized with communistic principles. He was arrested, apparently on the street, "by a police search party from the Bubbling Well Police Station." When the case was brought before Judge Loo and Deputy C. D. Meinhardt, Wu testified that he was a reporter and that the literature was given to him by a student, while they were conversing on the Garden Bridge. And the case was adjourned, "to allow the police to translate the handbills found on Wu's person."

The points in this affair, which are typical of scores which have been prosecuted by the local police, are worth examining. Prefacing this, it is fair to state that we have no idea whether Wu is a radical, with ideas the realization of which might menace our life, and we of course do not know whether he carries around any of the bombs which communists are commonly supposed to have in their hip pockets. But we believe that the police also would be embarassed were they forced to support such a charge. These apparently are the only facts:

Wu had allegedly communistic literature on his person. For some reason, which remains a mystery to the newspaper reader, he was suspected of being in possession of such matter by a "search party", which apparently accosted him on the street and found evidence which it considered sufficient to make a formal charge against him in the Provisional Court. He was arrested, taken into custody and treated like a criminal suspect.

We have no personal interest in Mr. Wu. He may be guilty, he may be a dangerous criminal, or he may have been abused. But we feel that the circumstances under which he was arrested may serve as an example of a situation in Shanghai pregnant with danger to the thing called personal liberty. What we are interested in discovering is how far the Shanghai British-dominated police are to be allowed to proceed under the pale mask of anti-communism.

With the public mind in such as state as it is regarding the dangers of bolshevism, which it singularly regards as indentical with communism, it appears that the latter word may be utilized to cover an astounding latitude of errors on the part of the police. By no great stretch of imagination one can comprehend how the British-controlled police department here could operate, either through malice or stupidity, to the grave disconcertion of quite peaceful citizens. It seems to us that of late this has been increasingly apparent.

Not long ago a man was arrested, according to the newspapers, allegedly for having mailed a phamphlet on communism to a friend, who was also taken into custody. During the various recent "Red Days", greatly publicized by the *North China Daily News*, but which failed to materialize, several score of people were detained or arrested for having, according to the police, communistic literature in their possession. The word seems to have become a cloak for every arrest which cannot otherwise be categorized. Constantly recurring in the press is the phrase: "So and so was arrested on the street, as a suspicious character; he is believed to be a Communist." While we are in full sympathy with the police in their efforts to maintain peace and order here, we must object to this ambiguous excuse for humiliating private citizens. All of us have been introduced to gentlemen, about whom we have our own suspicions along varying lines, but would we, on this basis, demand their arrest? When an actual crime is committed, such as disturbance of the peace, interference with the rights of others, or an attempt against the government body, that is time enough to make the communist charge. And we are at one with any authority that advocates vigorous punishment against such offenses.

But by what mystic power, we are curious to know, do these "search parties" sense the presence of communistic literature on a passing pedestrian? Is it imbibed, we speculate, from the same source that the C. I. D., Intelligence Department of the police force, secured the inspiration which led it to record an entertaining but utterly false and slanderous rumor that we are an ex-convict?

By what right, we interrogate, do the police accost a man and turn out his pockets in their enterprising apprizement of communism in the incubation? On what charge can a man be fined, imprisoned or otherwise punished because he carries or receives private literature discussing a form of government which has been adopted by one of the largest countries of the world? Under what prerogative, we wonder, can a man be humiliated for ideas which he not only never has expressed, but which it is impossible to prove he harbors at all? The answers to these questions would interest us exceedingly. It is possible that they may be found in some of the various laws under which the police operate. The Chinese code may permits such action as we have mentioned above and the police may have this as a basis for what appear to be promiscuous arrests. Certainly they could not get away with such conduct toward foreigners. We confess we are not completely informed on the powers, if any, granting such license, but we would like to know more.

So far as we have been able to learn, the communistic movement in Shanghai has been manifested largely through alleged discoveries by police sleuths of red and pink handbills, the contents of which are so intellectually jejune as to cause us to ponder whether their source really was from would-be communists, or from the neighborhood of Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

It is time the Shanghai public rubbed it eyes and tested the etherialism of this grim spectre of communism with which the police, prominently aided always by the eminent *North China Daily News*, continue to alarm us. For the most part we believe it is, to employ a good Americanism, unadulerated applesauce!

Infringement of Trademark Case

Charged with infringing the registered trademarks of the British American Tobacco's Company's "Ruby Queen" and "Excel" cigarettes, Loon Sung-Yue, owner of a cigarette and oil shop at 1011-2 Harbin Road, was brought before Judge Dan and Deputy Nakada in the Provisional Court on the morning of September 18. Loon was arrested Monday evening following a raid on his shop in which 18,000 cigarettes in "Ruby Queen" packages and 1,800 in "Excel" packages were seized in a room above his shop. Two stamp dies bearing the trademarks of "Victory" and "Ruby Queen" were also found. Loon contended that the upstairs room was not occupied by him and that he did not know of the existence of the seized cigarettes. D. W. M. Price, legal representative of the B. A. T., stated that officials of the company believed that the packages in which Loon's cigarettes were sold had been stolen. The case was adjourned for one week pending investigation, while Loon was ordered to provide $200 bail.

Astronomical Observatory at Wu-Han

The Central University at Nanking is making a purchase of astronomical instruments from Berlin as a gift to an observatory which is to be constructed at the University of Wu-Han. The new observatory, the first of its kind in China, will be situated on Shashan Hill, in the back of the university campus.

The University of Wu-Han has also announced the initiation with the current semester of three special lectureships in cultural subjects.

A Quiet Week on Manchu-Siberian Border

There were few fresh developments during the past week in the status of the Sino-Soviet dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria. No important fighting had been reported up till a late hour Thursday night. Preliminary negotiations, which were reported to have been arranged for this week between China and Russia, through Germany, have not taken place, although it is announced that Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of the Judicial Yuan, who has been attending the Hague as China's representative, is now on his way Geneva where he hopes to open conversations with M. Litvinof, assistant secretary to the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. Apparently he is to relieve Minister Chiang Tso-ping in this office.

A brief summary of the major news of the week, pertaining to the present status of the situation follows:

September 13

In an interview with *Kuo Min* Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the National Government, said that the Geman Government at the request of China, has replied to the Soviet Governments's recent note protesting against alleged Chinese atrocities committed against Soviet citizens in China. The National Government denied the Soviet allegations. *Ta Chung* reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had dispatched another wire to Minister Chiang Tso-ping at Geneva, instructing him to inform the Soviet Government through the German Foreign Office, that China will hold Russia responsible for the loss of life and property damage resulting from the recent attacks on Suifenho and Manchuli. He was also asked to point out that all Soviet citiznes in China, except those interned in Manchuria for offenses which the Chinese were proseeuting under their laws, were being given full liberty and protection. *Ta Chung* reported that the 12th and 24th divisions of the Liaoning Provincial forces were proceeding to reinforce the defense forces at Suifenho and Manchuli. From the same source it was reported that Wang Chung-hui of the Judicial Council had been ordered by the State Council to proceed to Geneva to enter into a conference with Minister Chiang Tso-ping relative to reaching some agreement with Russia on the present impasse. It was reported from Harbin that an additional artillery division and eight military bombers had been sent to Suifenho. A carload of winter uniforms left Harbin for Suifenho.

September 14

An official communique from Chang Hsueh-liang declared that General Wan Fu-lin had reported a Soviet artillery bombardment of the Chinese position at Chalainor on the evening of the 7th and a simultaneous advance by 400 Soviet cavalry. At midnight an airplane flew over the city and dropped shrapnel. The Russians were finally repulsed; no casualties were reported. Soviet artillery bombarded Manchuli on the 9th. At the same time a Soviet armoured train opened fire and airplanes dropped bombs. Fighting at Manchuli was vigorous on the 10th. More than 1,000 shells were sent into the city's defense lines by Soviet artillery, inflicting some casualties, one officer being wounded. This communique came through *Kuo Min*, which on the same day reported as follows:

The staff offices at Suifenho reopened. Corpses were still strewn on the streets of this city. Twelve trainloads of soldiers of the 1st Army Corps of the Defense Armies went to this city to strengthen the defenses there. A squadron of airplanes also was sent. A reserve unit of 50,000 soldiers is being organized for emergency service. The local chamber of commerce at Harbin pledged $100,000 for the purchase of gifts to be distributed among the soldiers at the front.

Kuo Min reported from Kuden that more than 1,000 Chinese had been sent to Vladivostok by the Soviet authorities and it was estimated the number detained there now exceeds 7,000. Soviet troops at Heiho (near Blagovestchenk) were said to have been carrying on a bombardment for two days, a steamer belonging to a gold mining company being alleged to have been sunk. Chinese authorities issued an order prohibiting the taking of photographs in the war zone.

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China's New Note On Extrality Abolition

Nanking, September 12.

The following is the rejoinder of the Chinese Government to America's reply to China's note concerning the abolition of extra-territoriality:—

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Nanking, September 5, 1929.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of August 10th in which you are good enough to transmit to me the views of your Government in regard to the request of the Chinese Government, contained in my Note of April 27th, for the removal of restrictions on jurisdictional sovereignty.

The Chinese Government is pleased to be reminded by the American Government that it has, for some time past, given constant and sympathetic consideration to the national aspirations of the people of China and that it has repeatedly given concrete evidence of its desire to promote the realization of those aspirations. The traditional friendship between China and America has not only a common material basis, but is also deeply rooted in the idealism which is common to the Chinese and the American people. The American people, with their love of liberty, their zeal for justice, their desire to further the advance of civilization and their sympathy for the aspirations of nations in their spiritual rebirth, all of which reveal unmistakably the noble attitude of the American mind, have aroused the admiration and won the love of the Chinese people. This idealism has manifested itself in the abolition of slavery, the growth of democracy, and the endeavour to establish a reign of universal peace, which has given a new hope to the human race. It is this idealism that accounts for the steadfastness of the American Government and people in their friendship for China through all the vicissitudes of her fortune. It is again this idealism that has prompted the American Government to give sympathetic consideration to the desire of the Chinese Government in connection with the question of jurisdiction and to decide to enter into negotiations for the devising of a method leading to the eventual of abolition extraterritorial privileges.

Misgivings as to Life and Property

It seems to me, however, from a careful consideration of your Note that the American Government is not yet free from misgivings as to the safety of American life and property after the abolition of extraterritoriality.

The American Government is undoubtedly aware of the fact that the liberty of American citizens and the security of their property rights do not so much depend upon the continued exercise of jurisdiction by their own consular courts as upon the timely removal of hindrances to the free and full assertion of China's sovereign rights. Extraterritorial privileges, while apparently beneficial to foreigners in China in giving them the impression of security and safety, have really had the most injurious effect on their relations with the Chinese by producing in the latter the feeling of humiliation and the sense of resentment which have always caused mutual suspicion and the consequent loss of mutual confidence, thus undermining the very foundations of friendly relations and not infrequently giving rise to complications and conflicts. Such conflicts and complications could be easily avoided were there none of those special privileges. In this connection, it may be pointed out that towards nationals of certain countries who have lost their extraterritorial privileges and have submitted to the jurisdiction of China, the Chinese people entertain most friendly feelings and repose in them great confidence, a valuable asset, it will be admitted, in the intercourse, commercial or otherwise, of any two peoples. Such marked difference in the relations between the Chinese and the nationals of extraterritorial Powers on the one hand and those between the Chinese and the nationals of non-extraterritorial Powers on the other will, as long as the extraterritorial system is retained, become more and more pronounced, and much as the Chinese Government may try to discountenance this difference of attitude on the part of its citizens, it will not be within its power to control the natural expression of their feelings.

In the event, however, of American citizens relinquishing their extraterritorial privileges, they may rest assured that they will enjoy the same confidence of the Chinese people and hence the same material benefit as the nationals of non-extraterritorial Powers. Moreover, the Chinese Government will continue to exercise, in accordance with the well-established principles of International Law, due diligence in preventing any possible violations of the private rights of American citizens and perform its duty, in the fullest possible measure, in all matters relating to the redress of wrongs.

Changes Since 1926

In your Note under acknowledgment reference is made to the Report of the Commission on Extraterritoriality submitted to the interested Governments, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Washington Conference. The American Government must be aware of the fact that since the completion of that Report, conditions in China have greatly changed, and in particular, both the political and judicial systems have assumed a new aspect. To pass judgment on the present state of laws and jndicial administration in China in the light of what is contained in the Report of 1926 is doing no justice to the steadfast policy of the National Government.

At this point, it may be worth while to recall the circumstances under which the American Government renounced its rights under the Capitulations with Turkey. The Chinese judicial system, it will be admitted, does not suffer the least in comparison with that of Turkey at the time of the abolition of the Capitulations. And yet the American Government, realising that the Turkish people with legitimate aspirations and under the guidance of a new and strong government could accomplish great things in a short space of time, had the wisdom and foresight to relinquish its special privileges similar to those enjoyed hitherto by its nationals in China and has had the satisfaction to find that the life and property of American citizens in Turkey have subsequently received full and adequate protection. The American Government which did full justice to the Turkish people in the matter of jurisdiction without any apprehensions and with satisfactory results will no doubt solve the problems of extraterritoriality in China in the same friendly and sympathetic spirit.

It has been perhaps brought to the knowledge of the American Government that the Chinese Government has recently concluded treaties with several other Powers which have agreed to relinquish extraterritorial privileges on January 1st, 1930. If it had appeared to the Governments of those Powers, as it appears to the American Government, that there did not yet exist in this country a judiciary capable of rendering justice to their nationals and a body of laws adequate to give protection to their lives and property, they would certainly have refused to give up their privileged position and enter into the engagements they have made. Now that many of the Powers which participated in the discussions of extraterritoriality at the Washington Conference have already shown by an overt act that that system has outlived its usefulness and should be replaced by one in harmony with the actual state of things, there is no reason why the United States, upon which fell the honour of initiating the labours of that Conference, should not act in unison with those Powers, thus removing the difficulty which the Chinese Government might otherwise encounter in extending jurisdiction over all foreign nationals.

It is the hope of the Chinese Government that whatever misgivings and apprehensions the American Government may have in considering the subject under discussion will be now dispelled, and that, in the further examination of this subject, it will be actuated by much weightier considerations, namely, the enhancement of friendship bettween the Chinese and the American people, and hence the promotion of the material interests of both. It is with this last object in view that the Chinese Government now requests the American Government to enter into immediate discussions with the authorized representative of the Chinese Government for making the necessary arrangements whereby extraterritoriality in China will be abolished to the mutual satisfaction of both Governments.

I avail myself of this oppportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Chengting T. Wang.

His Excellency
Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray,
American Minister to China,
Peiping.

A similar note has been sent by the National Government to France and it is expected that another will be trausmitted to Great Britain.

Yen Hsi-shan Announces Departure

Yen Hsi-shan is reported by *Kuo Min* to have informed Ho Chen-chun, representative of Chiang Kai-shek in the North, that he intends to leave China for a tour of the world by way of Japan the first of next month, when the repatriation of the disbanded troops of the 3rd Group Army will be completed. Feng Yu-hsiang will accompany him. The Central Treasury is said to have appropriated $3,000,000 to General Yen for part of the expenses of the journey.

Harbin, Center of A Greater Chinese Civilization

BY S. HAUTENSCHLAGER

HARBIN is one of the unique cities in the world. It has a Chinese section of more than 300,000 and a Russian section of more than 100,000 people. It also has a typical western business section. The Russian section is more typical of old Russia than the modern Russia since the revolution. Here the horse carriage takes the place of the ricksha and the people sitting in the evening on long comfortable benches under the trees, facing the interesting and well-lighted shop windows, remind one of Paris or Berlin. This city has proven Kipling's philosophy false. East is East and West is West, but here the twain do meet. Here the civilizations are mixing, and are creating a new and greater civilization made up of the best in both.

The Chinese section has some excellent two and three-storey shops with an arrangement and display of goods that would do credit to any great city in the west. There are some fine, wide and well-paved streets, some old-fashioned factories and a half dozen modern ones with from one hundred to two thousand workers.

Chinese Harbin also has a slum section, where the lowest of all the social classes live. Here long rows of houses of ill-fame give a color of moral filthiness to the flies and dirt of the streets. Here in a great open-air section are eating places where hundreds of unwashed relics of broken humanity come to satisfy their physical appetites. But even here one feels that these people had in them elements of goodness and greatness and that the lowest of the low are not entirely hopeless. Even here the the human triumphs over the brutal.

The Russian section is a model of order and cleanliness. Both the Russian and Chinese sections are entirely under the Chinese police. These police are reliable and efficient and they give both sections exactly what they want. In the Russian section the police fearlessly enforce order. They beat a Russian who disobeys the traffic rules and enforce all the laws of cleanliness with efficiency. The police know that in Russian Harbin the people are with them in this law enforcement. In the Chinese section everything is quite orderly but less strict, for here the police, although efficient, adjust themselves to the more easy-going conceptions of life.

Cabarets and Bathing Beaches

What has been written so often about Harbin cabarets, Sungari Bathing beaches, and the immodesty of Russian women was written more with a view to interesting reading than in the interests of truth. Of course there is more immorality in a great wealthy city, where there are a number of young women of another race without the means of livelihood than in an ordinary city of equal size. We were told that in certain seasons coolies can earn $3.00 or $4.00 a day and that many of them who have come north without their families spend most of this money on Chinese or Russian women. A young Shantung farmer and his wife came to Harbin penniless and in three months earned three hundred dollars. The wife returned home for a few months and in the meantime the husband spent it all on drunken comrades and Russian women. Of such cases there are many, but this does not prove that Russian women are worse than those of other nations.

The Sungari beaches are not more immodest than some other beaches and the cabarets in Harbin are as orderly as those in other cities. In most of them there is an older woman in charge who in many cases is the mother of some of the girls. Most of the young men seen here are Chinese dressed in western style clothes.

Living Conditions in Harbin

Although there are beggars and slums,living conditions in general are much better than in Shantung. The average wage is $1.00 a day. A servant cook gets about $24.00 a month and food. Nearly all workers whether in the home or factory get food and house besides wages. Often wives and daughters work in the factories and get. 60-70 cents a day. Food is about as expensive as in Shantung but rent is much higher.

An apartment of four rooms and a kitchen rents for about $120.00 a month. This rise in rents is due to the fact that when Soviet Russia took control of the Chinese Eastern Railway they at once put their railway workers into better houses. The Chinese workers demanded the same treatment and hence good houses are utterly insufficient. More houses have not been built because there is a dispute whether vacant land in the vicinity of Harbin belongs to the C. E. R. or to the municipality.

It is possible to live cheaply. We spent several days in a Russian dormitory where one could get room and board for less than $1.00 a day. Here a very small room was occupied by two people. Breakfast consisted of black bread and tea. Russian soup, potatoes and meat or cheese curd make up the noon meal while supper consists of soup. Luxuries like sugar or fruit must be bought by the individual while butter is never to be seen. At restaurants it is 25 cents extra per person.

White and Red Imperialism

We stayed at a Russian dormitory in order to get a better understanding of the "White" Russians' attitude towards Soviet Russia and toward the present crisis over the C. E. R. These Russians had all been driven out of Russia for counter-r volution activities. One was an old Russian soldier who told me that the Communists in Russia are now nearly all dead. Another said that the great crime of the Reds was in sharing the C. E. R. with China in 1924. The railway he said belonged to Russia and he admitted that in similar circumstances old Russia would have her troops in Harbin in a few days and would negotiate afterwards. Younger "Whites", however, told me that they realized that in order to get control of Russia again they had to give way in many of Russia's controversies with China.

A "White" Russian, who was formerly a student in the Yih Wen School, Chefoo, was in charge of the long distance telephone and by using the codes seized in the Chinese raid on the Russian Consulate, was able to report all the communications that took place between the Soviet Consul General in Harbin and the Soviet authorities in Moscow and Vladivostok. If the Consul used other codes his telephone connection was cut off.

Some "White" Russians stand with Soviet Russia on this question while others are glad of any crisis in order to stir up counter-revolution. We were told that three hundred "White" Russians recently held a special service in one of the Harbin Cathedrals to get spiritual equipment before going north to begin war against the Reds. We asked our informer whether they prayed to the Heavenly Father to get strength to kill more Bolsheviks. He said "yes", and all my sarcasm was wasted.

C. E. R. President Confirms Mantell's Allegations

(*Special wire to the Review*)

Harbin, Sept. 18

In a statement made to press representatives here today, Mr. Li Chung-huan, president of the Chinese Eastern Railway and previously director, confirmed the allegations of graft and corruption on the part of the Soviet officials of that railway, recently made in an interview at Mukden with the *United Press* by J. J. Mantell, American advisor to the Ministry of Railways of the National Government.

Mr. Li declcared that Soviet officials of the C. E. R. had misappropriated large sums of the revenues of that line for use in spreading political propaganda and for other purposes, without the knowledge of the Chinese Director. The statements recently made by Mr. Mantell were virtually all corroborated by Mr. Li. In reference to the denials of these charges, made by Mr. Litvinof, assistant secretary of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs at Moscow, Mr. Li said that with the exception of the statement regarding labor innovations instituted under Russian management, Litvinof's assertions were unfounded.

"It is admitted," said the Chinese official, that short hours, welfare work and ideal working conditions have been instituted by the Soviet managers—but these improvements have remained open only to the Soviet employes of the Chinese Eastern Railway. To Chinese employes the clubs, benefits of welfare work and so forth have not been available."

Mr. Li said that the profits from the operation of the line, if managed efficiently, should amount to 30,000,000 gold roubles annually. "But under Soviet management," he continued, "the profits gradually have been reduced, until last year the railway just broke even. The gross revenues next year should reach sixty or seventy gold roubles.

"The Russians never have considered the Chinese Eastern Railway as a commercial proposition, but rather as a political tool with which to make their interference in Chinese politics, and as an experimental labratory in which to test fantastic communistic labor union schemes on behalf of Moscow's rulers, who packed the railway with party favorities, until the personnel was practically twice as large as necessary."

When asked why the Chinese had not protested before, Mr. Li emphatically declared that they repeatedly had done so, and had attempted to effect reforms, but that they had been unsuccessful. "Because of the constant juggling of accounts by the Soviet management, which utilized the Soviet Government Dalbank in effecting its corrupt measures, in securing its graft, and in misusing the Company's funds, and because all our efforts of a conciliatory nature had met with failure, we were forced to the recent drastic methods employed to break the strangle-hold the Soviets had on the railway," concluded Mr. Li.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peiping-Mukden Line

Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Mukden Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Mukden Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Mukden Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An A dvertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

General Motors Sales Double in Six Months, Says Skinner

IN an interview with a *Review* representative Mr. Donald Skinner, who is on one of his periodical visits to Shanghai as the Advertising Manager of General Motors Corporation of Japan, had some interesting things to say about the position of the motor industry in China. Mr. Skinner holds a very prominent position in General Motors and his knowledge of the Chinese market places him in the front rank of well-informed business men.

Stating that he is satisfied with the progress his company is making in China, Mr. Skinner expressed the opinion that there is "plenty of room for expansion in the sales of motor cars and commercial vehicles. This expansion can only be realised by greater co-operation between the various provincial bodies, co-ordinated taxation instead of the present haphazard method of levying taxes, and at least a decade of freedom from factional disturbances."

Sales in provinces not directly under the Central Government are handicapped by excessive taxation according to Mr. Skinner. He said that the cost of a truck in Szechuen was almost double the price of a similar vehicle in Shanghai. After the truck is shipped to Chungking it is dismantled and transported over miles of mountainous country unserved by roads until it reaches its destination, where it is reassembled. It takes sixty days on the journey and by the time each petty authority has extracted his share of the total taxation, and handling charges are added to the original cost, the vehicle often costs twice the Shanghai selling price. Mr. Skinner continued:

"The purchasing power of the masses of the Chinese people is perhaps lower than that of any of the great countries of the world. The majority of China's population of 400,000,000 are living on the border line of starvation. Lack of confidence in China's ability to maintain a stable government representative of the whole of her people in the past has frightened foreign capital. Thus, while the superfluous wealth of America should be pouring into China for the development of vast potential resources, there is still a great hesitancy on the part of manufacturers to make sufficient investment to enable proper opening of interior potentialities.

'However, great credit is due to those who by constructive thought and untiring energy have been working for unity within the bounds of China. National unrest, I am informed, unhappily still exists, and will continue to do so for some time to come, but nobody can deny that the awakening of China to her own political and economic responsibilities, though long delayed, is now an established fact.

"With the latest methods known to science and with the cooperation of western nations, China's basic industries eventually will expand and a corresponding increase in the country's wealth consequently materialize. One can even now recognize far reaching reforms in education, town-planning and sanitation."

The Motor Industry To-day

Dealing with the growth of General Motors in China, Mr Skinner said that the sales of General Motors products in the first six months of this year were 100 per cent greater than in any previous twelve months. It is a striking fact that the bulk of the business came from outside the treaty ports. Mr. Skinner declared:

"Largely as the result of a gigantic advertising campaign conducted by General Motors, inquiries were received from the most isolated regions, and as remarkable as it may seem these enquiries always were genuine, for orders soon followed in spite of the difficulties in transportation and handling charges. This increasing trade outside the treaty ports means that the Chinese business men of the interior are rapidly adapting themeslves to modern industrial conditions.

"Large profits are being made by proprietors of motor cars and commercial vehicles in districts as yet unserved by a railroads and in many instances motor coaches are paying for themselves over and over again.

In concluding, the advertising director of General Motors said: "With a continued increase in China's internal trade will come an ever increasing demand for trucks and as the purchasing power of the Chinese becomes greater there will be an expansion in the sales of private cars. In the meantime China must settle her own economic and political difficulties speedily and with courage and determination march steadily onwards to a period of peace, prosperity and contentment" Mr. Skinner who is staying at the Cathay Hotel, will be in Shanghai several, days, making arrangements for the company's next year's advertising program and discussing sales problems with the local office.

"Waking Up" Industrial China

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長詠

(*Special Correspondent of the Review*)

ONE of the best ways to save China is to develop the Chinese domestic industries and China's foreign trade; and one of the best ways of encouraging the growth of Chinese industries, is by holding frequent national goods expositions which will serve to inform the Chinese which are Chinese goods and which are not. Further, expositions impress the Chinese that in order to reduce the poverty of the Chinese masses, the Chinese must devote every effort to developing domestic industries. The purpose of holding permanent or occasional national goods expositions, as stated in the regulations governing such expositions, are as follows:

To promote the development and wide consumption of Chinese manufactures and domestic products.

To induce the Chinese people to study the methods under which foreign goods are manufactured.

To investigate commercial conditions both in China and foreign countries and to study the chief products both in China and in foreign countries.

To serve as both inquiry office and introduction department for Chinese and foreign merchants to make inquiries regarding commercial affairs, or for the introduction of goods to each other, for exchange of ideas, etc.

To collect all foreign products from foreign countries as samples, and for use as reference by Chinese manufacturers.

To issue, based on the results of study and investigation, reports and statistics regarding industries and trade for the information of the public.

Expositions in the Past

As early as 1907, China held an exposition for National goods. Following is a table showing the expositions held:

1907 The First Tientsin Industrial Exhibition.
1909 The Wuhan Industrial Exhibition.
1909 The Chihli (now Ho-Pei) Industrial Exhibition.
1909 The Sungkiang Products Exhibition.
1910 The Peking Products Exhibition.
1910 The Nanyang Industrial Exhibition.
1915 The Kiangsu Products Exhibition in Preparation for sending Chinese products to the Panama Exhibition.
1915 The First Kiangsu Native Products Exhibition.
1915 The Exhibition of the Products manufactured by the Chinese in Nanyang and Singapore.
1916 The National Goods Exhibition, under auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.
1917 The Fukien Agricultural Products Exhibition.
1920 The First Yunnan Products Exhibition.
1920 The Szechuen Industrial Exhibition.
1920 The Yunnan Hwa Chao Hui (雲南花朝會)
1921 The Second Kiangsu Products Exhibition.
1921 The Second Yunnan Products Exhibition.
1921 The National Goods Exhibition of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
1922 The Shensi Industrial Exhibition.
1922 The Exhibition of Silk-worms, Cocoons, Silk and Satin of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
1922 The First Anhwei Products Exhibition.
1922 The Industrial Exhibition of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Singapore.
1923 The Chemical-Industry Exhibition of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
1923 The Second Anhwei Products Exhibition.
1925 The Third Kiangsu Native Products Exhibition.
1925 The Suiyuan Educational and Industrial Exhibition.
1928 The National Goods Exhibition (Nanking).
1928 The Shanghai National Goods Exposition.
1928 The Chung Hua (China) National Goods Exhibition.
1928 The Wuhan National Goods Exhibition.
1929 The Ho-Pei National Goods Exhibition.
1929 The West-Lake Exhibition.

Minister Kung's "Three Hopes"

The formal opening of the National Goods Exposition in Nanking took place on Sept. 9th at one o'clock, and was attended by many dignitaries of the National Government. After that, the Exposition Building was thrown open to all visitors. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, who devotes much of his effort to improve and develop the Chinese domestic industries, in his opening speech, expressed his "three hopes" for the benefits to be obtained from the National Goods Exposition in Nanking:

"Under the present depressed economic conditions, in China now, if we want to be rich and strong, we *must* develop Chinese industries. The development of the Chinese industries and commerce must begin with the promotion of knowledge of Chinese national goods" The Minister pointed out that the Japanese always use the Japanese goods, even the small daily commodities. "The Chinese really do not know that China can be made a rich country. The opening of the National Goods Exposition may result in a patriotic spirit and great National courage to develop Chinese industries." That is the first hope of the Minister.

"It is true," continued the Minister, "that the foreign economic invasion, together with internecine warfare, flood, etc, has imposed a great hardship on the livelihood of the Chinese. Patriotically, Chinese resolved to boycott foreign goods as a means of remedy. But we must know that should the Chinese production not be increased to meet the demands of the Chinese, though we may wage boycott of the foreign goods it will be of no real value. Foreign goods will continue to dominate" Thus, the Minister expressed his second hope, that by holding the National Goods Exposition in the Capital, all the Chinese will awaken to the need for increased production of native products.

"To encourage the development of native goods, is not merely to meet the demand of the Chinese. We must make foreigners buy Chinese goods," said the speaker. "As the Chinese do not know how to improve the Chinese silk and tea industries, they are now in a bankrupt state. As the industries are in such a dangerous position, the livelihood of the Chinese is thus made more and more difficult. Collecting all the Chinese products from various places at this exhibit, should serve as a strong stimulus to encourage the Chinese to develop and to improve our industries, which would better the economic condition of the Chinese," concluded the Minister.

The Nanking Exhibition

Many days before the actual opening of the Exposition, many proclamations, etc, were already posted on the wall, notifying the people of the actual opening day of the Exposition. Slogans could be seen everywhere within and without the city, such as: "To use national goods is patriotic." "The National Goods Exposition is to lead people to use Chinese goods;" etc. Many yards from the gate of the Exposition Building one could easily see the way, for the lanterns and other decorations on the roadsides served as excellent guides.

Dr. H H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labor

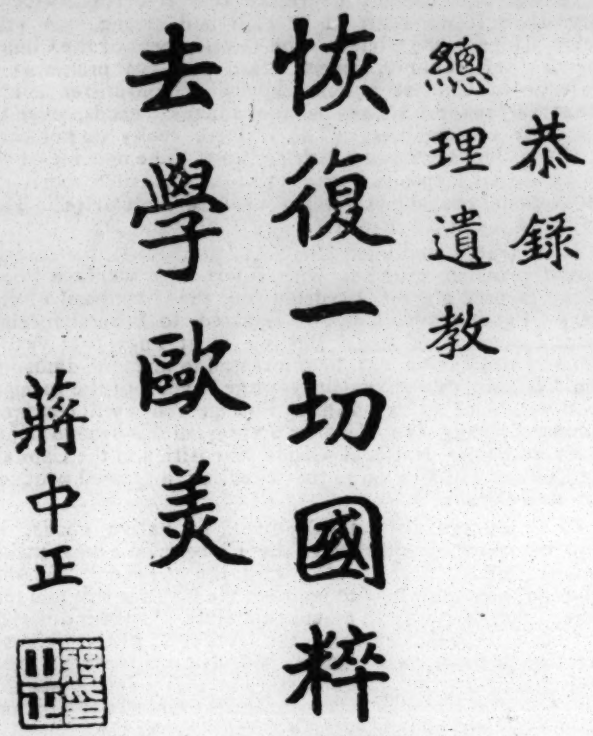
The Exposition Building is divided into different sections. In each section there is displayed some different kind of Chinese goods. All the ushers are ladies, willing to give one ample information.

Upon entering the gate, after a few steps of walking, one reaches the First Section, which is full of educational supplies: Chinese books, Chinese drawings, Chinese writing, etc. Within the same section, one sees also the official standard measurements, such as weights, balances, rulers, etc.

That is probably the finest piece work of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. Traditionally speaking, the Chinese have never had any official standard of measurement. Ten catties (one catty equals about 1⅓ lbs) of meat will always weigh less than that when it is weighed on the home scales. One bushel of rice in one shop will always weigh less in another. One foot of cloth a cloth shop often equals only about nine inches when it is measured with the home ruler. In other words, there has been no official standard of measurment, and the people are allowed to make by themselves the measurment instruments. It is hoped that with the new standardization the Chinese merchants will cease to quarrel with consumers over the exactness of the weight or length.

Going further into the building, one reaches the Raw Materials Section. These are full of the mineral products, various kinds of coals, farm products such as wheat, rice, and

beans. All remind visitors that China is rich in natural resources. When we see the raw cotton and goods, the notice (for every section, there is one notice listing the products, giving general description of the goods, and places of production) reminds the Chinese that the manufacture of Chinese cotton is poor. and that, in fact, Chinese cotton should form one of China's great exports, which is not



President Chiang's Congratulations: "Restore all the Chinese arts, and bow our heads to learn others from Europe and America".

the case today. One sees also the Chinese self-manufactured bricks, Chinese woods, bamboo, etc. The notice on the wall again reminds one that the Chinese have more goods made of bamboo. This is because there is not enough other woods for use, due to the lack of development of Chinese forestry. When one sees Chinese silk, one cannot but feel sad when one reads the notice on the wall calling the attention to the bankrupt state, due to competition abroad and to lack of the improvement in the manufacture of the Chinese silk in China. When one sees Chinese furs, the notice on the wall reminds one that the foreign merchants usually buy the raw furs from China for a cheap price, and manufacture them, and reship them to China and sell them for a much higher price.

Artistic Goods Section

The next section that one visits is the "artistic goods" section, which includes Chinawares, straw mats, fans, combs, leather cases, shoes, utensils, furniture, clocks, electric lamps, shades, fans and other apparatus. All these remind one that the Chinese did, and do make some improvements in manufacture, and further, the Chinese show wonderful ability in learning the manufacture of goods from foreigners.

Then comes the toilet articles section, which includes perfume, toilet soaps, etc, which only impresses one with the fact that chemical development, so important in the industrial development, is now proceeding in China.

One next comes to the medical section. The notice on the wall reminds the visitors China is full of resources which are good enough for the manufacture of medicines. But, unfortunately, the Chinese ways of manufacturing medicines are too old, and the Chinese must adopt more scientific methods.

The next section is full of dyeing and weaving goods, which consists of carpets, etc. The notice on the wall reminds Chinese that the best carpets in China are made in Harbin, but under German management. The Chinese should manage their own factories. In the same section, one sees Chinese embroidery. The notice on the wall tells Chinese that the embroidery industry is now declining and the Chinese must not be indifferent to this. In the same section, one observes Chinese silk and satin piece goods. The last section is the selling department, which was packed to its fullest capacity by the consumers.

It takes a few hours for one to go around the Exposition Building. Before one steps out of the gate of the Exposition Building, if one does not drop one's head too low, he will see another slogan—"Go home, but do not forget the national goods."

After going around the Exposition Building we are convinced that the Chinese have made some improvements in industrial development. Instead of remaining purely an agricultural country, China realizes that she must be industrialized in order to enable her to participate in the commercial competition now going on. Instead of merely boycotting the foreign goods, the Chinese have begun to manufacture goods by themselves for their own uses. Therefore to industrialize China forms one of the supreme tasks during the period of reconstruction. But there are few points which should not escape our attention when we discuss the industriazation of China.

Mines Financed With Foreign Capital

It is clear to all people that the mother of all industries is coal and iron. China, it has been estimated, has 900,000,000 tons of coal, and 700,000,000 tons of iron, which would be sufficient to supply the Chinese for next three thousand years. But unfortunately, all of them are under the ground. It is true that some coal mines have already been opened either by Chinese companies or by the government, or jointly. But statistics show that a large portion of the Chinese coal mines are opened by foreign capital. Coal mines which were opened purely with Chinese capitals constitute only 18%. The small mines which were opened and managed by old methods constitute about 39%. Mines which were opened by the Government constitute only 1%. Mines which were opened by foreign capital constitute about 42%. At present, the Chinese have to import both coal and iron from abroad. That is one of the handicaps to the development of the Chinese industries. China must get coal and iron from her own ground to supply her own uses before any industries can be well developed.

Secondly, we consider it very "urgent" that steps immediately be taken to improve the manufacture of the Chinese cotton, silk, tea, and some other Chinese industries, with an aim to restore them to former prosperity. The custom statistics show that the annual import of foreign cotton into China amounts to about $200,000,000. (Haikwan taels). Should the Chinese be able to supply themselves with cotton, how much they would save!

Thirdly, after the tariff autonomy, it is generally believed that the Chinese industries could easily be developed, as China could levy high protective tariffs and lessen the export duty, as a means of encouragement. But it is now discovered that as Chinese industry is in the infant stage, and most of the manufacturing instruments and even materials still have to be imported from abroad, it is not possible for China to levy high import duties. But all the Chinese must try to "shorten" such period when the Chinese are under necessity not to levy a high import duty. Chinese merchants must put up big capital to manufacture materials, etc, for their own uses. Printing merchants ,for instance, ought to get together, and put up some capital to manufacture paper instead of importing from abroad. The price of the Chinese goods must be made cheaper. But in order to reduce the price of the goods, it is necessarily to reduce the cost. The buying of the Chinese goods must not depend solely on the patriotism of the Chinese, but there should be some other inducements.

Fourthly, we know too well that the livelihood of the Chinese of present days has been made very difficult. China has the largest number of unemployed in proportion to her population, in the world. But the main trouble lies in the fact that the Chinese industries are not developed. Such a development, we believe, would not only solve the unemployment in China, but China would haye to import more laborers from neighboring countries. The Chinese rich men are willing to put their money in some foreign banks for low interest rather than invest it in industries. The Chinese rich people think only of the present instead of the future. We hope that more people will draw out their money from the banks and start industrialization, the best way to manifest love of country and the surest way to solve the unemployment problem in China.

Ministry's Policies

In holding such fine but expensive expositions of the Chinese national goods, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labor must have some definite policies in mind in the

development of the Chinese industries. The policies of the Ministry which are to be carried out under the able administration of Dr. Kung, the Minister, are interesting. After several inquiries at the Ministry, we were able to get the following abstracts:

(A) Industrial Policy:—

1. Drafting the Rules governing awarding and encouraging the Chinese manufacturies and productions. (The Rules will be forwarded to the Legislative Council for consideration, approval and promulgation before the end of September.)

2. Manufacturing and distributing as examples, the measurement instruments, such as the balance, weight, rulers, etc.

3. Holding special investigation into the present condition, together with the production, manufacture and consumption, of Chinese cotton and tea with the aim of deriving remedies to improve these industries.

4. Establishing product testing-houses for rewarding the producers or manufacturies.

(B) Commercial Policy:—

1. Drafting the new Trade Mark Law.

2. Drafting the Rules governing the taking over by the Government of some industries or businesses which are badly managed or neglected.

3. Opening more national goods expositions in various places in China for the purposes stated above.

4. Establishing testing houses in the commercial ports for examination of the commodities for exportation, as a means of encouraging the manufacture of quality goods for exportation and as a means to give better credit to the Chinese goods abroad.

(C) Labor Policy:—

1. Enforcing the new labor union law (which has just been adopted by the Legislative Council.)

2. Drafting the Law governing the Arbitration b etwee employers and employees.

3. Translating and compiling all systems of supervisions of labor in the factories in different countries, and then drafting the Chinese system of supervision of labor in the Chinese factory.

4. Drafting the labor insurance law.

5. Completing and compiling the investigation of the present condition of labor unions and their organizations in different places for 1928, and beginning the investigationof the sams for 1929 (which has already been started).

6. Investigating the remedies used by other countries in solving the unemployment problem with an aim to use them as examples or references in meting out the remedies for Chinese unemployment.

7. Compiling a complete record of Chinese labor in foreign countries.

8. Planning to establish special districts for the residence, etc, of the laborers in the Capital.

Miscellaneous:—

1. Compiling and issuing complete statistics on the livelihood of Chinese laborers, Chinese productions, Chinese industries and manufactures, with an aim to work out some plans for improvements.

2. Compiling and issuing statistics on Chinese silk, tea, cotton, Chinese international trade, and price index for 1928.

3. Compiling a special book on the financial conditions of the world.

4. Publishing a special issue onthe Chinese national products.

Nanking, September 11, 1929.

Steamer Pirated at Haichow

The Norwegian steamer *Botnia* was attacked by pirates at Haichow September 12. Captain Haaland, Chief Officer Westerheim and the three other officers were carried away for ransom, according to information received at the Norwegian Legation in Peking. The pirates have set the ransom at half a million dollars and are threatening to kill the prisoners at the end of ten days if the money is not paid. The Norwegian Charge d'Affaires has telegraphed to Waichiaopu requesting that measures be taken for the release of the prisoners and stressing his confidence in the recent assurances of C. T. Wang that Chinese authorities are able to protect foreign life and property.

The *Botnia*, whose local agents are Wallem & Co., 34 Canton Road, left Shanghai for the north September 7 with a cargo of salt. She was seized after having been grounded on a bar on her outward journey.

Belgian Missionaries Murdered

Bishop Trudo Jans and Fathers Bruno and Rupertus of the Franciscan Procuration were murdered at the town of Liaotang in Hupeh, according to information received in Shanghai from Ichang Sept. 16 and distributed by *Reuter's*. All three men were from Limburg, Belgium. Bishop Jans, who had been in China for 22 years, was the Vicar Apostolic of Hupeh and had charge of the Procuration's mission work in the province. Fathers Bruno and Rupertus had been in the Far East only a few years. Another member of the Franciscan Order, Father Tiburce Cloodts, was killed twenty miles from Ichang last month by bandits with robbery as their motive, and it is believed that these more recent murders were committed for the same reason. The French Legation has sent a strong protest to the Chinese Government and has ordered a gunboat to Ichang to make all possible inquiries concerning the affair and to protect the Catholic mission there

Oppressed Races Association Meets

It is reported that there was a meeting on Sept. 6 at Chengu, a small station about 18 minutes distance from Shanghai on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, of the Oppressed Races' Association. There were 17 delegates, from various eastern countries, present, as follows: India, China, Japan, Korea, Formosa, Afghanistan, Indonasia (Dutch Indies), Annam, and Russia. The meeting was presided over by Tseng Hao-tse, a Cantonese, who acted as chairman, and Lee Li-chun, vice-chairman. From the same source it is declared than another meeting is planned for September 22, to be held in Shanghai.——Ed. note. Our informant also declared that important resolutions were passed at this meeting, affecting the present Sino-Russian situations, and other current issues, but as there seems to be some doubt as to the authenticity of the report, we shall refrain from publishing these details at present.

Fellowships in Union Theological Seminary

New York City—Fellowships for 1929-30 have been assigned to Rev. Stephen C. Peabody, B. D., and Rev. William R. Leete, M.A., B.D., under the American Board of Foreign Missions at Peking, and to Rev. Charles F. Johanaber, B.A., S. T. B., (President of the William Nast College, Kiukiang) under the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Three other Fellowships went to Japan.

Applications for these Fellowships ($750) and Scholarships ($450) for 1930-31 should be in by January 1st, 1930.

Twenty apartments in a building adjacent to the Seminary, within two blocks of the Teachers College and Columbia University, are available for furloughed missionaries. Detailed information about these apartments can be secured by addressing the Chairman of the Committee on Missionary Apartments.

Lifting of Press Censorship

A *Kuo Min* report of September 17 states that a mandate instructing the removal of the press censorship throughout the country was issued by the State Council on Monday in accordance with a recent decision of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee. The mandate states that in view of the fact that two sets of regulations, one dealing with the examination of publications and the other concerning registration of newspapers, have already been promulgated, it is no longer necessary to enforce any censorship of the press except in such special cases as may be considered necessary by the Central authorities.

Three Japanese Newspapers Banned

Three Shanghai Japanese newspapers, the *Nichi Nichi* the *Nippo* and the *Mainichi*, have been denied the use of Chinese Government mails. All three of the papers have published expressions of surprise at the action of the Chinese authorities saying that the ban came without any previous warning and that they are completely at loss to know what news stories or editorials which they have published have given offence. All three have called upon the Japanese Consul-General Uyemura at Nanking to protest to the National Government against the ban.

Chang Tsung-chang Tried in Oita

According to a Shanghai *Rengo* report the case in which General Chang Tsung-chang was charged with having shot to death by accident the late Mr. Hsien Kai, the 5th son of the former Chinese Prince Su, about a month ago at the Beppu Hot Spring resort, was tried at the Oita District Court the afternoon of September 11 when the prosecutor, Mr. Kamisawa, demanded that the accused be fined Yen 500.

Labour Unrest in Shanghai

(BY FANG FU-AN 房福安)

CHINA finds herself to-day in the midst of a gigantic transformation in her economic life. Such a transformation is unprecedented in her long history of four thousand years; it is so fundamental and thoroughgoing that it amounts to nothing less than a revolution. Through the introduction of modern machinery and the application of mechanical sciences in China, an industrial revolution on a large scale has begun to take place. In the so-called treaty ports and other cities favored with the facilities of modern communications, numerous modern and semi-modern factories have sprung up. These factories are gradually displacing the old handcraft system of China. We know, whenever cotton mills have been established, the old method of spinning is rapidly disappearing. At present, there are from two to three thousand modern factories, in China. Among these may be mentioned the following principal types: cotton spinning and weaving mills, silk filatures, flour mills, cigarette factories, engineering plants of many kinds, printing presses, cement factories, paper mills, glass factories, match factories, oil and bean-cake factories, tanneries, and egg factories. Judging from the present tendency and the rapid development of modern industry, China will find herself in the near future an industrial center of the world because of the presence of such tremendously wealthy natural resources. Together with the advantages of the factory system, such as big-scale production, development of industries and commerce, etc.; we have also the evils.

Power production has not only changed the methods of manufacture, but it has also instituted mass production involving the minute division of labour. These tend to deprive the once independent workers of their former economic self dependence as well as the joy of craftsmanship, which made the industry of the old days not nearly so mechanical to the workers as it often is to-day. Moreover, the new working conditions with regular shifts in company with power driven machinery, present a great contrast to the slack and generally freer conditions of labor under the old handicraft system. The employment of large numbers of workers in modern factories has resulted in the separation of these people from the management with a result that the former intimate contact between "master" and "men" is no longer possible. Moreover, it distinguishes the different of classes of people—the so-called capitalists, or employers and workers, the employees. Here, we find the ill treatment of the employees by the employers and the very keen competition of laborers for employment. As a result of low wages, women and children are all driven to factories. Of greater importance is the fact that the coming of modern industry in China has given rise to a new type of economic life among the masses of people. This gives a great change to the social conditions of the workers and their families. The rapid rise of cost of living and land value is responsible for the coming into existence of new over-crowded, unsanitary and dehumanizing slums. Because of this great contrast of capital and labor, the labourers have begun to organize into unions and consequently we have labour unrest. Since the strike of the Hongkong Seamen of 1920 there have been more than seven hundred strikes all over China. Shanghai is the biggest industrial center of China and it is in Shanghai we find the greatest labour unrest. In this article, the writer intends point to out the importance of such a situation, its extent and tendency. All information used is obtained from the Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai.

Ten Strikes Per Month in 1928

In the year 1928 there were one hundred and twenty strikes, on an average of ten per month, The number of labourers involved in the strikes for this year is estimated at 213,966; 68,728 are males; 122,807 females, being twice the number of males (the total number of women workers in Shanghai is 126,500 while that of the male workers is 76,500); and 22,431 children. Concerning the number of strikers for each month, March with 65,713 strikers took the lead and June followed with 62,512, both affected by the case brought about by the death of Chang Ah Shing. In January 20,185 workers were on strike and in August, there were 13,518 strikers. Any strike which extends over an industry, or a district, generally involves a large number of workers. The establishments affected by the strikes for the year amounted to 5,438. These may be classified in the following order according to the nationality of the owners:

Chinese	96
British	8
Japanese	7
Am. & British	3
German	2
American	2
French	1
Russian	1
Total	120

Strikes may be classified under two main groups: strikes related to collective bargaining, to which belong strikes concerning collective agreement and those concerning conditions of employment; and strikes not related to collective bargaining, to which belong political or sympathetic strikes. One hundred and one or 84.17 per cent, of the strikes of the year come under the first heading. Seventeen of these cases belonged to collective agreement; and eighty-four to conditions of employment. Under conditions of employment come wages, hours of labour, engagement of workers, dismissal of workers, treatment, factory regulations, system of work, etc. Strikes relating to wages are twenty-seven in number, of which seventeen were brought about by demands for increase of wages; and strikes given rise to by engagement or dismissal of workers are twenty-four, of which nineteen were caused by protest against dismissal of workers. Wage increase and dismissal of workers are, therefore, the points of variance between the management and the labourers. Strikes not related to collective bargaining are nineteen in number, or 15.83 per cent of the total. Of the nineteen cases seven were sympathetic strikes and six political.

The results of strikes are classified under four groups; (1) strikes where the worker's demands have been entirely accepted, (2) Strikes where the workers' demands have been partially accepted, (3) Strikes where the workes' demands have been rejected, (4) Strikes with indeterminate or unknown results. In forty-five or 38.46 per cent of the cases the worker's demands have been entirely accepted, and most of these had demanded wage increase and reinstatement of workers dismissed for their causes. In thirty-nine or 33.34 per cent of the cases the workers' demands have been partially accepted and most of these cases were caused by non-compliance with demands. In twelve cases only, the workers' demands have been rejected. The number of man-days lost in a strike is estimated by the multiplying the number of workers involved by number of days the strike lasted. Of the 117 cases (three cases unsettled in December being excepted) sixty, or 51.28 per cent involved the loss of 20 to 1,000 man-days; forty; eight, or 41.02 per cent. involved the loss of 1,001 to 50,000 man-days. Two cases involved a loss above 50,000 man-days and those above 100,000 man-days were two cases. The wage loss involved in the strikes for 1928. with the unsettled cases excepted, amounted to $1,592,-593 20. The greatest loss was incurred in June, amounting $579,229.50 and in January amounting to $547,737.36. In the whole year the loss of man-days amounting to 3,010,926 and wage loss amounting to $1,592,593.20.

Bureau of Social Affairs Publishes Book

The Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai out of the strikes occured in this city in the year 1928, published another book on industrial disputes of this city. In the introductory paragraph it says: "In compiling the statistics on labor strikes, it has been found that more disputes than strikes occur every month. With the view of ascertaining definitely the points of variance between the employers and the employees, the Bureau feels the necessity of compiling the statistics on industrial disputes." These industrial disputes cover a period of six months, from July to December, 1928. The total number of disputes that occurred during the second half of the year 1928 was 222, upon an average of thirty-seven cases per month. In the month of November, there were sixty cases, the most in the period studied. Closely following was December with fifty-five cases. The workers involved in the disputes in this half year amounted to 82,512; the number of males was 65,537; the number of females 16,477; and the number of children, 498. In the monthly distribution of the number of workers, July took the lead with 17,321 workers. The establishments affected by the 222 disputes are estimated at 5,548. In this, November again took the lead with 1,250 establishments affected and October followed with 1,093. The matters in dispute are classified into two groups: disputes related to collective bargaining, to which belong cases concerning collective agreement and those concerning conditions of employment; and disputes not related to collective bargaining, to which belong sympathetic disputes that affect the managements indirectly. In analysing the cases for the half year it was found that 213 cases, or 95.93 per cent come under the first group. Among the 213 cases of collective bargaining, sixty-one cases were brought about because of collective agreements, such as demands for stipulation of agreement, protest against management's non-fulfillment of agreement and demands for amendments of agreement. One hundred fifty-two were caused by conditions of employment. Among these, there were thirty-two cases for wages, seven for hours of labour, eighty-four for engagement or dismissal of workers, eight for treatment, six for system of work, one for factory regulations, and fourteen others As to the cases of non-collective bargaining, there were altogether nine cases, or 4.05 per cent. of the total disputes. Among these three were sympathetic disputes. Excluding forty unsettled cases, the number of cases to be included in the analysis of result is 182. In 96, or 52.74 per cent of the cases the workers'

demands were entirely accepted, the principal causes being demand for stipulation and protest against the dismissal of workers. In 42 or 23.08 per cent most of which were also caused by protest against dismissal of workers, the workers' demands were partially accepted. The combined percentage of these two groups is 75.82 which means that in three fourths of the cases for the period under review the result is found to be favorable to the workers. In only 16 cases the workers' demands were rejected, and in 28 the result was indeterminate or unknown. The managements concerned in the disputes for the period under review are Chinese, Japanese, British, American, German, French, and Russian. They may be shown more clearly in the following table:

Chinese	205
Japanese	8
British	5
American	1
German	1
French	1
Russian	1
Total	222

It must be remenbered in reading the above table that the number of Chinese establishments under Chinese management is much more than that of the other countries. It would be absolutely wrong if, after reading the above figures one would say that Chinese managements are the worst because of such an excess of disputes in Chinese industries. If we have the statistics of the number of foreign factories and compare them that way, we shall be able to see the real conditions. In these six months, as a result of these disputes there were a loss of 389,147.50 man-days with a total number of 247,876,90 dollars of wages lost.

Significance of Figures

By reading the above figures and facts one will be able to get an idea of tbe labour situation in Greater Shanghai in the year 1928. These facts and figures tell us some things of great significance. (1) The loss is great. In the year 1928 including the strikes of the whole year and the disputes in the second half year, there was a total loss of $1,840,470.10 wages and 3,400,073.50 man-days. If we have the figures about disputes for the first half year of 1928 the total number no doubt will be greatly raised. In China now, facing such miserable poverty, we can not afford to have any loss of this kind. The continued strikes no doubt hamper industry, but if wages are not raised, social as well as economical conditions of the workers are not bettered, it is inevitable to have more strikes and disputes in the years following. We can see it, the facts of 1928 tells us the tendency. (2) The cause is immediate. A general survey of the causes of all these disputes and strikes will tell us that the main causes of unrest are wages, and dismissal of workers. In 1928 there were 68.46 per cent of the causes of disputes related to conditions of employment. As to conditions of employment, 55.26 per cent are caused by dismissal of workers and 21.05 per cent are caused by demands for higher wages. As to the causes of strikes, 70 per cent are caused by conditions of employment. Among the conditions of employment, 28.57 per cent are caused by engagement or dismissal of workers, 32.14 per cent caused by demands for wages, 15.46 per cent caused by ill treatment and 9.53 by hours of labour. The high percentage of the cause of engagement and dismissal of workers in both strikes and disputes means that there is a keen competition of labour in China. There is a surplus of labourers. And the next high percentage of caus, low wages means that the labourers are really in need of a higher pay for their livelihood. These are reasonable causes, which are by no means' communistic and the conditions will be worse if no remedy is undertaken. (3) A study of the result will give us an astonishing fact. Most of the demands of the strikes and disputes, 38.46 per cent. among strikes and 52.74 per cent among disputes, were entirely accepted. 23.08 per cent among disputes and 33.34 per cent among strikes were partially accepted. The demands which were rejected by the employers were only 10.25 per cent in strikes and 15.38 per cent in disputes, and most of the rejected demands are strikes and disputes caused by sympathetic or political reasons. This means that the force of the labourers is great. They stand firm and never yield in demands for wages and other conditions of employment. They do not care very much for the sympathetic and political matters. (4) When the labour unions are well organized, the situation will be much worse. Both the labourers and the public will suffer more because of the exploitation of the Chinese and foreign capitalists. We can not overlook the point. The situation is very important. The industrial revolution of China brought to this country an abnormal state, which does not harmonize with the present Social systsem. Though the above analysis represents only one of the many industrial cities, we can not deny the significance of the matter. May all of us, employers, employees as well as the public, cooperate for a better social-economic system.

British Soldiers Rob, Attack Chinese

BY "LIGHTHOUSE"

THE recent brutal and unprovoked attacks of British soldiers in Hongkong attached to the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers upon Chinese residents has caused indignation to the Chinese community. Following the robbery and assault incidents, in which Chinese shop-keepers and women were victimized by British soldiers as reported in a recent letter to the *China Weekly Review*, it is to be regretted that further stealing occurred this week.

On September 8th Private Stanley Winchester, of the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers visited the Chinese watch-maker's shop, named Lee Lok Kee on the Queen's Road Central in the busy part of Hongkong. Requesting the Chinese shop-keeper to show him some watches, the British soldier suddenly snatched one steel watch and bolted. Upon being taken into custody subsequently and charged before the Central Magistracy he was sentenced to six months' hard labour by the Magistrate, who remarked that the culprit ought to know what has happened to other members of the K. O. S. B. who were charged before the same Court for offenses of the same nature, namely stealing and assault. The defendent made no defense, except to admit he had no money and that was why he had to steal from the Chinese shops.

On the same day that the Lee Lok Kee was robbed, another British soldier of the same regiment was charged with unlawfully assaulting a Chinese named Chau Fook at Wellington Street and with subsequently assaulting an Indian constable named Mohinder Singh in the execution of his dufy. The defendent, it is revealed in the Court, refused to pay a chair coolie after taking a chair and giving instructions to the coolies to take him up to Lyndhurst Terrace. When the chair coolies demanded payment for their service, the soldier adopted a fighting attitude first assaulting a coolie with a belt and later kicking a second coolie, who was lying asleep on the road-side at the time. When taken to the Police Station, he attempted to punch the Indian interpreter on the nose. After hearing all facts in the case the Magistrate convicted the soldier to a small fine of only $50, adding that he had taken a lenient view of the case. The injured chair coolie received $5.00 from the Poor Box for compensation. Warning the culprit, on the latter's leaving the Court. the Magistrate said that recently about 24 members of the K.O.S. B. have spoilt the reputation of a fine, respectable regiment, and he hoped that in future the soldiers would not be so boisterous, and would behave themselves.

Such incidents will not only appear ugly in the eyes of the Asiatic Community in Hongkong and South China, but will encourage contempt and foster the fermenting spirits of Communism. According to Chinese sources fifty notorious Communist agitators have arrived from Canton in Hongkong with the sole aim to create disturbances here. Early this week, the Communists succeeded in distributing thousands of seditious leaflets, urging the downfall of Imperialism and rendition of Hongkong and the New Territories of Kowloon back to the Chinese Government. The Communists employed young women and small boys to further their nefarious works distributing leaflets outside the Royal Naval Dockyard, Whampao Dockyard, the Peak Tram Station and other industrial centres. On the evening of the 10th instant the Communists took a bolder step by distributing leaflets, written in English, to British soldiers at the Shaukiwan and Yaumati districts. The Hongkong Police has seized large quantities of such leaflets including those printed in English. The Moon Festival, universally observed by the Chinese Community, provided the Communists with an opportunity to create absurd demonstrations by attacking a number of Chinese confectionery companies, including the Messrs. M. Y. San Confectionery, throwing in these shops jugs full of filth and big stones. The attacks were made consequent to these shops displaying pictorial advertisements, which are in the nature of political caricatures, to attract the attention of customers to buy moon cakes.

Hongkong, September 13, 1929.

Provincial Order for Hu Shih's Arrest

A *Kuo Wen* report states that at the 47th meeting of the Provincial Party Executive Committee of Kiangsu, September 13, a decision was reached that a warrant should be issued for the arrest of Dr. Hu Shih, China's noted philosopher, for his recent writing against the late "Chunli".

Aviation's First Great Soldier of Fortune

THEY call him General Chan in China, and he is Chief of the Air Service for the Nationalist Government at Canton. But his name isn't Gen. Chan at all, and he isn't even Chinese. In practically every country in the world he is known as Lieut. Bert Hall, war ace, adventurer and aviation's first great soldier of fortune. And his home town is Higginsville, Mo. His father, George Hall, still lives there.

The news of Bert Hall's latest adventure in becoming Chief of the Chinese Air Service was first announced to the public recently by Lieut. John J. Niles, who received the information in a letter from Hall. Niles first met Hall when both men were serving as aviators overseas during the World War. The two men met again a year ago and collaborated in writing a book, "One Man's War, the Story of the Lafayette Escadrille." It is Bert Hall's wartime diary, edited by Lieut. Niles, and recently published by Henry Holt. When the two men finished the book, Lieut. Hall sailed again for distant lands. He went to Japan, where he became interested in an aeronautical project. But wherever there is a good war on Bert Hall is apt to be found in the vicinity. The fighting in China drew Hall like a magnet.

When the Nationalist Government realized the qualifications of the aviator who offered his services, they welcomed him. He was promptly commissioned "Gen. Chan." There are a few Western-trained aviators in China, but only a few. Gen. Chan's job is thus not only to make aviators out of a number of Chinese but also to get them the necessary ships.

When Lieut. Niles heard from his friend last spring, Gen. Chan was in Paris buying planes for the war in China. Several weeks later Niles received a post card with a Moscow date line bearing the following message: "Hello, Jack. On my way flying to China. Regards. Bert."

Bert Hall, wearing decorations won as an ace of the famous Escadrille Lafayette in the World War

Bert Hall began his wanderings by working on the Mississippi steamboats. He roamed about, became an automobile racer and finally, 1910, found himself in France, where he met Henri and Maurice Farman, and through them became interested in flying. After meeting Bleriot and earning the technique of flying a "tractor" instead of a "pusher" airplane, Bert Hall found himself an accomplished aviator, itching for a chance to display his skill.

He got his chance in 1913 during the Balkan War. Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, was then engaged in a row with Bulgaria. From Feb. 16, 1913, to the middle of April, Hall did service for the Turks—was, in fact, the Turkish Air Force.

Barnstorming in Europe

Hall then began to barnstorm over Europe as a stunt aviator. He gave exhibition flights in Roumania and in Russia It was a very profitable venture, and the summer of 1914 found him in Paris earnestly engaged in spending the proceeds. With a number of other Americans Hall promptly enlisted in the Foreign Legion. He saw active service in the front-line trenches, and in December, 1914, his name was put on the roster of the French Flying Corps. He served with the French until the Escadrille Lafayette was organized March 14, 1916, and then he became one of the seven original members of that famous flying unit. He and Bill Thaw are the only two living survivors of the original seven. Hall rose to be a Lieutenant in the Air Service and took part in a number of memorable exploits. One of his tasks was to plant spies behind the enemy lines. Hall participated in more than forty fights in the air. He was officially credited with bringing down nine enemy planes.

His narrowest escape came in a fight with two planes while on a patrol near Fort Douaumont. The fight is best described in Lieut. Hall's own words:

"Before I knew what was happening both single-seaters were upon me. One of them pulled off for a moment, and during that time I caught the other at exactly the right angle for my style of attack. At a distance of twenty metres I let him have a long burst from my new Vickers gun. Almost at once flames burst from the cockpit of the Boche machine. Next thing I knew he was on his way down.

"But it was no time for idle observation. The other single-seater was having engine trouble, but a double-seater suddenly pounced on me in a flash. The pilot opened fire on me from his front guns at rather a long distance. This is a sign of nervousness. I was very much encouraged. Just then I noticed that the Boche pilot had gotten my range to some extent, for his stream of fire was cutting across my left wing. I only had 1,000 rounds of ammunition, and, although that sounds like a lot, it goes in a whale of a hurry when you are shooting it in a machine gun. At last I opened up on him and we both continued to fire as long as we could without colliding. I was so close that I could see the face and square head of the observer as the machines rushed past one another. I looped the loop, and they passed under me. As I came out of the loop I put a few shots into them for good luck. Then the two-seater looped and I passed under. Soon I was on his tail again, but it was a dangerous position. The observer was holding his gun on me with a cool, steady hand. We must have begun firing at exactly the same moment.

"Suddenly everything went black before me, and I felt a terrible pain in my mouth. When I recovered my eyesight, which was possibly five seconds later, I saw that my hands were covered with blood. When I tried to move my jaws I found that I had a mouthful of loose teeth. I had been shot in the mouth. It was 25 kilometres back to the flying field. My one idea was to get back before I bled to death ... After a bit my eyes got hazy. I took to blinking, and finally struck myself in the face with my free hand so as to shock myself back into a semblance of consciousness. As I approached my field I cut my motor and landed with a dead stick. I soon discovered that a few teeth more or less didn't affect an aviator's technique at all."

When the Escadrille Lafayette was to be incorporated into the United States Flying Service, after the United States had entered the war, Hall transferred back again to the French Flying Corps. His closest friends in the escadrille had been killed off, and although he was offered a Captaincy in the American unit, he preferred to rejoin his remaining friends in the French unit with which he had originally served.

Adventures in Russia

Shortly afterward he was sent on an important diplomatic mission by the French into Russia and was there during the outbreak of the revolution. With great difficulty he got out of the country, at the same time serving as unofficial escort to the wife of a Russian General who was fleeing from the revolution. He helped the General's wife to smuggle a fortune in platinum and jewels out of the country.

After his strange adventures in Russia he returned again to France. Shortly before the war ended Hall was commissioned to make a film describing the war in the air and bring it to he United States for propaganda purposes.

Lieut. Hall was decorated seven times by the principal Allied powers, receiving the Cross of St. George, Medaille Militaire and Croix de Guerre, three palms, the British Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Cross of St. Vladimir, Vertu Militaire and the Cross of St. Stanislaus for bombing the palace at a time when it was occupied by the Kaiser. The only important member of the Allies which didn't decorate him was the United States, although he was offered a Captaincy in the American Air Force. But if he has his usual brilliant successes in the war in China, he will, as Gen. Chan, undoubtedly have to set aside one section of his uniform for Oriental decorations.

Now, after twenty years of adventuring in an airplane, Bert Hall is engaged in his greatest adventure. What the end of the story will be, no one can guess. Hall is close to fifty years of age now and a man engaged in such hazardous work cannot go tempting fate indefinitely. But whatever happens, he has already earned his rank with the greatest of American soldiers of fortune. It isn't every day that a chap from Higginsville, Mo., manages to become a General in the Chinese Army.

The Sunday World Magazine, July 21, 1929
"New York World"

Sun-Maid Raisins

Sugar in its Natural Form

The Truth About the Sino-Soviet Dispute in Manchuria

BY J. B. POWELL

(Concluded from the Review for Sept. 14)

Until comparatively recent times the struggle in Manchuria has been between Japan and Russia, but in recent years a new element has been injected—China. Chinese immigrants, millions of them, have flocked into these Three Eastern Provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, until the Russian and Japanese populations have been more or less overwhelmed. The city of Harbin, metropolis of North Manchuria, was established by the Russians as the head office and work-shops of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Today it has a Russian population of about 90,000, but the Chinese population of Harbin is said to be in excess of 500,000. The Japanese population in South Manchuria, exclusive of Koreans, is probably not in excess of 200,000. As against these figures of say, 150,000 Russians in North Manchuria and 200,000 Japanese in South Manchuria, the total Chinese population is said to be in excess of 30,000,000 and increasing at the rate of more than 1,500,000 annually from the standpoint of immigrants along. The population is therefore becoming predominantly Chinese, and Russian and Japanese influence in North Manchuria, due to the collapse of Czarist imperialism, and the apparent failure of Soviet "red" imperialism, has now become a negligible quantity from the standpoint of political and economic power. In South Manchuria the Japanese economic and financial influence is still a powerful factor, but it depends purely upon the strength of the Japanese army quartered in that area. Japanese political influence is being gradually whittled down and when the Japanese are forced to withdraw their troops, as they must eventually, the whole Japanese structure in South Manchuria will collapse as has the Russian structure in North Manchuria. A new power, China, that promises to become the most potent of all, has made its bow upon the stage of Manchuria. The United States has no "interest" aside from trade in Manchuria, but American influence behind the "Open Door" doctrine has been an important factor in bringing about Chinese control in this area through the restraint which the Open Door policy has exercised upon both Russia and Japan in checking their imperialistic ambitions in that territory. The Japanese have sought, since the Washington Conference, (1922) to bolster up their waning political power in South Manchuria by obtaining American loans that would have the effect of making the United States a partner in Japanese enterprises, but thus far Chinese influence has been sufficient to block any considerable American loans to Japanese interests, particularly the South Manchuria Railway, in this area. The State Department is also said to be opposed to any extensive American financing of Japanese interests in South Manchuria, an entirely correct attitude if the American people would avoid political complications in an area that obviously is now more dangerous than the Balkans were prior to the World War.

Effort to Break Monopoly of S. M. R.

An inspection of the map of Manchuria, particularly a new map of this area showing the new railway lines, will give a fairly good idea of the battle which is being fought by the Chinese and Japanese for the control of South Manchuria. China's intentions in respect to the new lines which have been constructed by Chinese interests in recent years are perfectly clear—to parallel and break the monopoly of the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria line. Aside from repeated Japanese protests on the grounds that the new Chinese lines violate the Japanese monopoly agreement in connection with the South Manchuria line, very little has been heard outside of Manchuria regarding these new railways which tap the Chinese Eastern line at Tsitsihar, Northward of Harbin and then zig-zag southward connecting the cities of Taonan, Kiatung, Chengchiatun, Paiyintala, and joining the Peking-Mukden line at Tahushan, China's intetions being to develop a new port at Hulatow at the head of the Gulf of Pechihli. China's recent action is assuming control of the operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway and ousting the Russians has brought these new Chinese-constructed railways parallelling the South Manchuria line, into considerable prominence because it is undoubtedly China's intention to use the Chinese Eastern Railway as a feeder for the new lines. Although it will be a considerable time before the new Chinese-constructed lines are in a position to handle a full quota of freight, the Chinese are now in a potential position to compete with the Japanese and as soon as a new port can be developed on the Gulf of Pechihli, the Japanese monopoly at Dairen will be broken.

Japanese the Immediate Gainers

From an immediate standpoint, however, the Japanese have been the gainers from the trouble between China and the Russians because the cutting off of the Port of Vladivostok as an outlet to the Pacific, has thrown most of the freight business originating on the Chinese Eastern Railway on the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway. When the Russians were in control of the Chinese Eastern line, they saw to it that 55 percent of the export-merchandise originating on the railway, was sent out through the Russian port of Vladivostok where the Soviet Government last year spent more than $3,000,000 in the development and modernization of piers for the accommodation of ocean-going steamers. The remainder, or 45 percent, was shipped southward over the branch to Changchun, from which point it reached the sea at the Japanese Port of Dairen. Now owing to the cutting off of Vladivostok, all of the cargo, with the exception of that sent southward over the new Chinese lines from the Tsitsihar area must reach the sea over the Japanese lines. What will be decided in future after the Chinese and Rusians have readjusted their relations, is, of course, impossible to say, but it is obvious that the Chinese will not arbitrarily cause any more of their cargo than necessary to pass through the Rusisan port of Vladivostok. They naturally will favor their own lines and ultimately their new port on the Gulf of Pechihli. In the meantime, however, the Japanese are benefitting to such an extent that it is reported the port facilities at Dairen are overcrowded. That the Japanese appreciate the importance of the new political turn from the standpoint of the revenues of their South Manchuria Railway is shown from the following article which appeared in the July 25 issue of the "Japan Times and Mail" (Japanese owned and edited newspaer published in the English language at Tokyo):

"The Bank of Chosen (Japanese bank in Korea) submitted its report on the economic effect of the present strained relations between China and Russia to the Finance Department at Tokyo today. It mainly consists of the following points:

"If the strained relations continue more than sixty days, there will be felt some effects in Japan's financial and economic fields. The imports of North Manchuria generally are about Yen 130,000,000, a year. Of this total about 85 percent is carried by the South Manchuria Railway, and about 15 percent by the Ussuri and Zabaikal (Russian) lines. The imports by the Amur and Sungari Rivers amount to about Yen 15,000,000 a year, but there is about Yen 4,000,000 of smuggled imports. If the present situation continues, these imports will have to be carried by the South Manchuria Railway.

"The exports of North Manchuria are about Yen 180,000,000 a year. As Vladivostok, the main export port, cannot be utilized, they will be shipped over the South Manchuria Railway. This increased railway profit will amount to about Yen 8,000,000 a year.

"Japan will be placed in a very favorable position, as Russia will be obliged to purchase from Japan what she has been in the habit of obtaining from China. For instance, Russia has purchased cereals, tea, meats, vegetables, oil and fats from China, but such will be supplied by Japanese merchants. Then, China has purchased kerosene, lumber, matches, fish, tobacco and other goods from Russia, and she now may be obliged to obtain them from Japan.

"It is particularly to be noticed that because of the present situation, the trade balance of North Manchuria will show an excess payment. This will be caused by the increased remittance of money for paying the wages of soldiers and laborers, the reduced production of agricultural products, the recall of investments, and the increase

FIRST "ACTION" PICTURES ON THE NORTH MANCHURIAN FRONT

Photos by the Review's Special Correspondent

Above: A large Chinese military encampment adjacent to the Chinese Eastern Railway tracks in North Manchuria.

Below: Some of China's heavy artillery, stationed about 5 miles behind the Sino-Russian frontier and used by the Chinese troops in September in repulsing the Soviet advances across the border.

Right: The Chinese trench system, about 5 miles behind the Russian front at Chalainor. The trench is some 6 miles long and at intervals of about 100 feet are machine gun placements.

Left New British Consulate building in Harbin, largest and most imposing in this city. In the foreground a typical Chinese 2-wheeled cart carrying grain to market.

Right: This trick military telescope (made in Germany) focuses the surrounding countryside for a distance of many miles, in the form of a map spread before the observer. It is used for directing artillery fire. The foreigner in the picture is a newspaper correspondent.

Left Artillery range-finder described below.

WHERE WAR STILL LOOMS IMMINEN

Photos by the Review's S

Chinese soldiers loading ammunition for shipment to one of the principal magazines of the Border Defense Armies. The scene is on the platform of one of the substations near the frontier. Winter uniforms, some five carloads, already have gone forward, and other preparations are being made for winter encampments at Manchuli, Suifenho and strategic points of troop concentration.

Right: Market day in the city of Hailar, located in the Barga district, scene of long-continued international disputes, bandit-raids, pillaging, etc. It is in Heilunkiang province, and Hailar is normally the center of a rich fur, wool and hide trade.

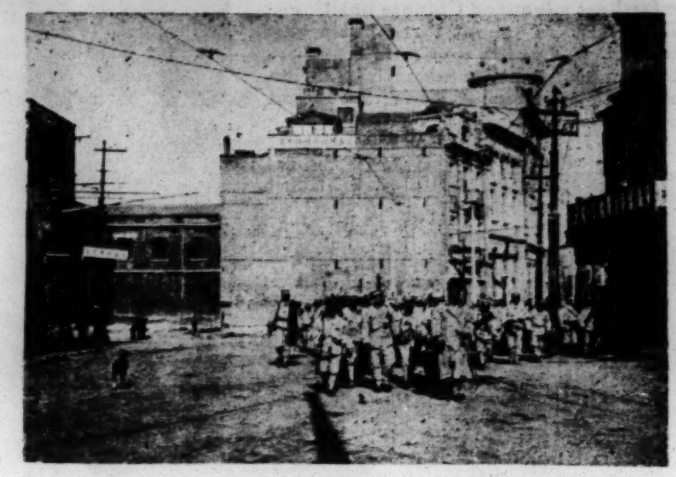
Left: Chinese soldiers on the march through the streets of Harbin. Note the heavy overcoats and uniforms worn. Winter already is upon the scene of what may be the world's next war.

ENT ON THE MANCHURIAN FRONTIER

's Special Correspondent

General Ting Chao, commander of the Kirin troops on the Pogranichnya front, where recent fighting, resulting in deaths of 117 civilians as well as more than 50 Chinese soldiers, took place. Pogranichnya is the main defensive position for the coal-mining town of Mulin.

A typical North Manchuria soldier, member of Chang Tso-hsiang's forces, now guarding the Chinese Eastern Railway. Chang claims that he is ready to meet the Soviet troops, if and when they advance, and declares the Chinese soldiers are sufficient to withstand any attack the Soviets are able to make now.

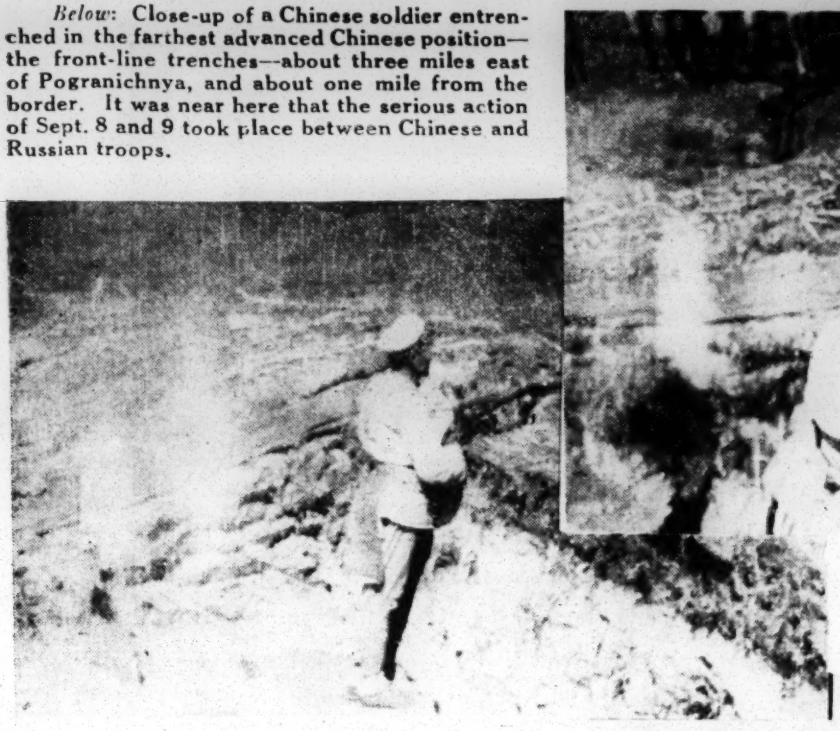


Chinese soldiers on the march in one of the big cities of North Manchuria. Streets in Harbin, Mukden and other important points on the transportation systems, are thronged with troops, which are still moving toward the front, as reinforcements.

General Wei Chang-lung, one of the chief commanders on the Manchuli-Chalainor front, whose forces repulsed the Soviet attacks of August and September. Photo taken at Manchuli.

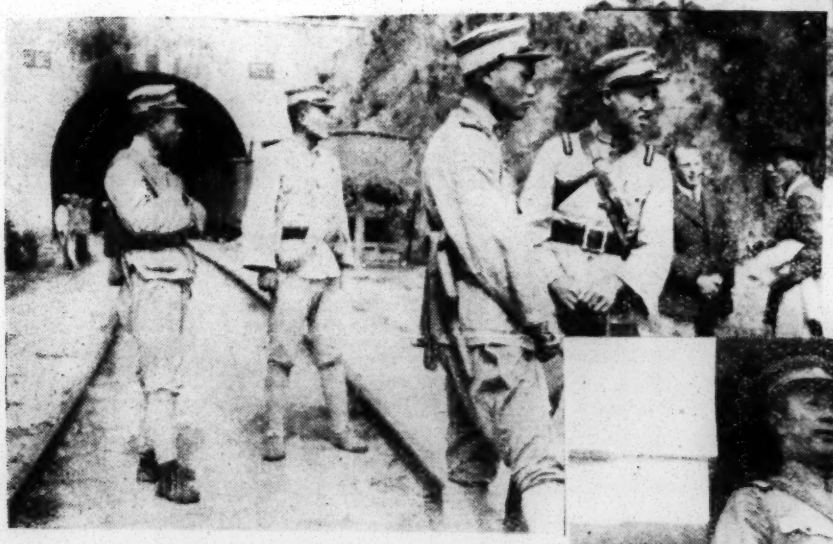
WHERE THE BATTLE RAGED NEAR POGRANICHNYA

Below: Close-up of a Chinese soldier entrenched in the farthest advanced Chinese position—the front-line trenches—about three miles east of Pogranichnya, and about one mile from the border. It was near here that the serious action of Sept. 8 and 9 took place between Chinese and Russian troops.



Above: A Kirin trooper drawing a "bead" on a Russian sentry about half a mile distant.

Right: The club or hostel erected by the former Soviet managers of the Railway for use of Russian and Chinese engineers and firemen employed on the C.E.R. It is located near the Pogranichnya station, and with the latter, was seriously damaged in the recent Soviet raids on this city.



Left: Chinese guards standing in front of one of the tunnels on the Chinese Eastern Railway. The foreigner in the picture is John Goette of the London Daily Express, while the Chinese civilian is also a newspaper man.

Right: General Tsao Tzu-chen, commander of some 6,000 Chinese troops at Pogranichnya, a subordinate of General Ting Chao, commander-in-chief of this front. Gen. Tsao is on the left. Next to him is Dr. Herbert Hensel, German vice-consul at Harbin, who is looking after Soviet refugees. Beside Dr. Hensel is a Chinese employe of the railway and beside him is Dr. Carson Yang, who is assisting Dr. Hansel.

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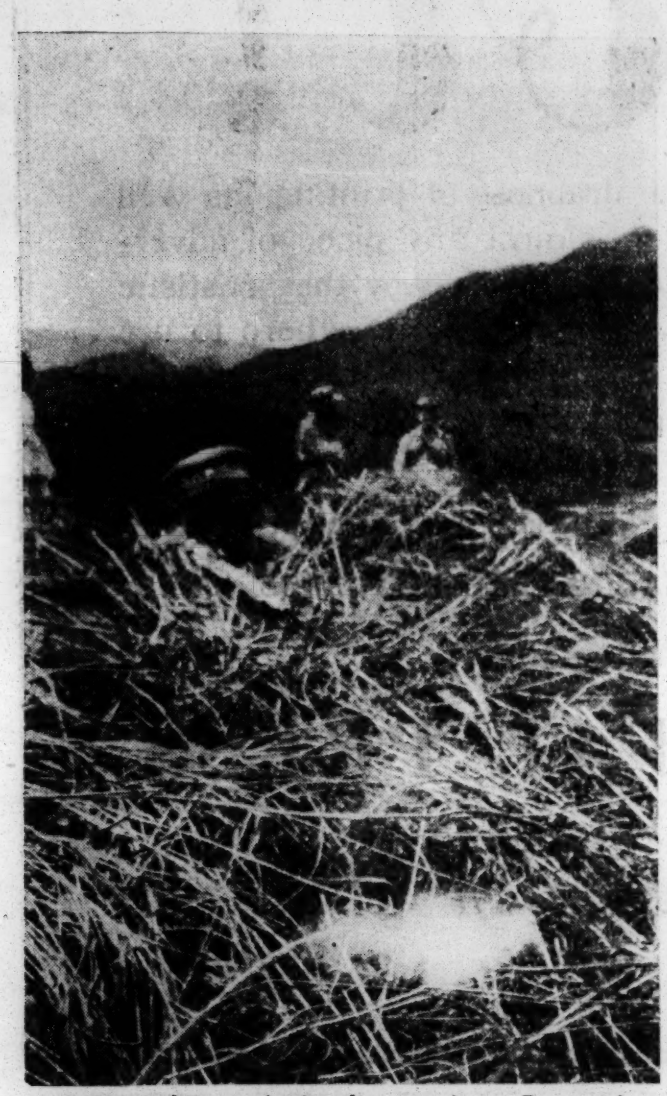
of imports. Japan's trade with Russia may almost double because of the present situation, but as the dealings of the Far Eastern Bank (Russian State Dalbank which has since been closed by the Russian authorities), and Japanese banks are limited, there will be felt some stringency in this field. It is also reported that the Bank of Japan as well as the British and American capitalists have commenced to recall their investments in North Manchuria, because of the threatened atmosphere."

Effects of Crisis on Japan

The fact that the Japanese have so materially benefitted from the present break in the relations of China and Soviet Russia has naturally led to considerable speculation to the effect that the Japanese may have had a hand in the affair. The Soviet Russians, however, profess not to suspect the Japanese of connivance. They do, however, realize the effect of the break with China, upon the Japanese. This was indicated in an interview which the writer had with the Soviet Consul-General, Mr. Martynoff on July 24 at Dairen, after Mr. Martynoff had departed from Chinese territory upon the instructions of his home government. He declared his disbelief that Japan had a hand in the Chinese action in ousting the Russians from control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but declared that if Chinese control of the railway was permitted to stand, that it would have the effect of killing Vladivostok as a port of exit for the products of North Manchuria and Mongolia and would cause most of these products to flow out to the sea through the Japanese Port of Dairen. He declared that the Chinese action would tend to clinch Japan's monopoly on South Manchuria and that in view of the fact that many of the products of this area are indispensable in the United States, the effect of the Japanese monopoly would shortly be felt by American industries. Mr. Martynoff stated that the Chinese expected to divert considerable of the merchandise orginating on the Chinese Eastern Railway over their new lines, but expressed the belief that the new Chinese-constructed lines are of such primitive construction that they would not be able to carry more than a small percentage of the cargo. The lack of a modern port also places the Chinese under a serious handicap, which cannot be overcome for two or three years.

Any material benefits which the Japanese are likely to receive as a result of the present Sino-Russian break, is likely, however, to be discounted because of the adverse effect which the Chinese action already has had upon Japan's position in South Manchuria. The Japanese were the first to feel the effect of China's action from a diplomatic standpoint, because China's action in assuming control of the Chinese Eastern Railway naturally caused the Japanese to begin to feel apprehensive about their position in South Manchuria. As indicated in the foregoing, everything which the Chinese have said about Soviet Russian aggression in North Manchuria, applies with equal force to the Japanese in South Manchuria. While no Chinese of intelligence would contemplate a similar action in respect to the Japanese Government-owned South Man-

churia line, there is no use trying to conceal the fact that the rank and file of the Chinese throughout the country entertain feelings of intense antagonism toward the Japanese monopoly in South Manchuria. Hence it can only be a matter of time until the Chinese will be in a position to test their strength with Japan on this issue. Much depends, of course, upon whether the Japanese have sufficient political foresight to readjust their position in South Manchuria so as to overcome Chinese antagonism, but if the Japanese are not sufficiently foresighted there can be no questioning the final outcome. The Chinese action in



A Kirin soldier in the first line trenches at Pogranichnya training his gun on some Russian troopers less than half a mile away. The *Review's* correspondent lost no time in changing his position immediately after this photo was snapped.

North Manchuria, if allowed to stand, as now seems probable, is bound to whet China's appetite in respect to the control of all Manchuria. The Chinese population in this area is increasing rapidly, the result of one of the world's greatest migratory movements, and with the support of an intensely nationalistic government in Nanking, nothing can stop the final outcome. Many Japanese have declared that Japan will fight rather than give up her position in South Manchuria, but Japan's experiences with Chinese boycotts in China south of the Wall as a result of intervention movements and the application of a so-called "strong" policy, have always ended disastrously for Japan. Since the break in China's relations with Soviet Russia, there has been much talk of alliances, it being suggested that Japan and Russia may form an alliance against China and divide the spoils of Manchuria between them, but while such an alliance might be of temporary value, it would merely have the effect of creating an "Alsace-Lorraine" question in the Far East because the population of this area is predominantly Chinese and will always be such in rapidly increasing proportions. The Chinese in North Manchuria already have control of most of the major business and banking activities and it will now be only a matter of time until they become similarly strong in South Manchuria, particularly if the National Government succeeds in consolidating its position as the dominant political force in the entire country.

Continued Chinese Control

Since nothing short of Russian military occupation of North Manchuria—which is not considered likely—could dislodge China from her dominant position in this area, it may be assumed that China will continue in control of the Chinese Eastern Railway and will gradually consolidate her political and economic control in this area. Whether Chinese control will make for peace or war depends largely upon China's own actions in this area. If the Chinese develop an intelligent and enlightened administration in this area and give both Russia and Japan a square deal from the standpoint of transportation of merchandise, Chinese control will make for future peace, but if on the other hand, China remains weak in this area and this important territory remains a field of international intrigue, then war will be the outcome—a war that will in all probability involve most of the world before it is finished. Obviously Russia should be permitted to use the Chinese Eastern Railway as an outlet to the Pacific at Vladivostok, and there is no reason why China should not permit Russia to use the railway as a commercial proposition on equal terms with everyone else. If China would follow this policy in respect to the Russians and their interest in North Manchuria, she would thereby lay the foundation for an equitable solution of her problem in the recovery of control of the Japanese South Manchuria line. The Japanese claim that they must maintain their control of South Manchuria because the products of that area are vital to the economic life of Japan. While it may be true that these products are vital to the economic life of Japan, this does not mean that Japan has any right to monopolize them to the detriment of China or any other nation having relations with China. Japan should have nothing more than an equal chance in South Manchuria and if she has that, she should be satisfied because her nearness to the field gives her a natural advantage that cannot be overcome by her competitors.

Barren Wastes Reveal Riches In Coal

Aside from the native backwardness of the people there has been no greater factor deterring the industrial development of China than the supposed barreness of the land as regards mineral and coal resourses. For without them industry is helpless and development seems difficult, with little to gain after the work is done. It has long been believed that China was practically without these materials, but the findings of two high ranking American geologists, recently made public, go far to disprove this belief, at least in the matter of coal.

What little coal China has is concentrated in the area of the Shensi and Shansi provinces. These beds, worked only by the most antiquated methods, showed little promise, until these two explorers revealed the true wealth of the deposits. They assert that these beds contain far greater amounts than have heretofore been estimated. They raise the estimated amount of the deposits to 2,100,000 million tons, over a third of which is available. This, with the 700,000 million tons lying elsewhere in China places her second only to the United States in possible coal production.

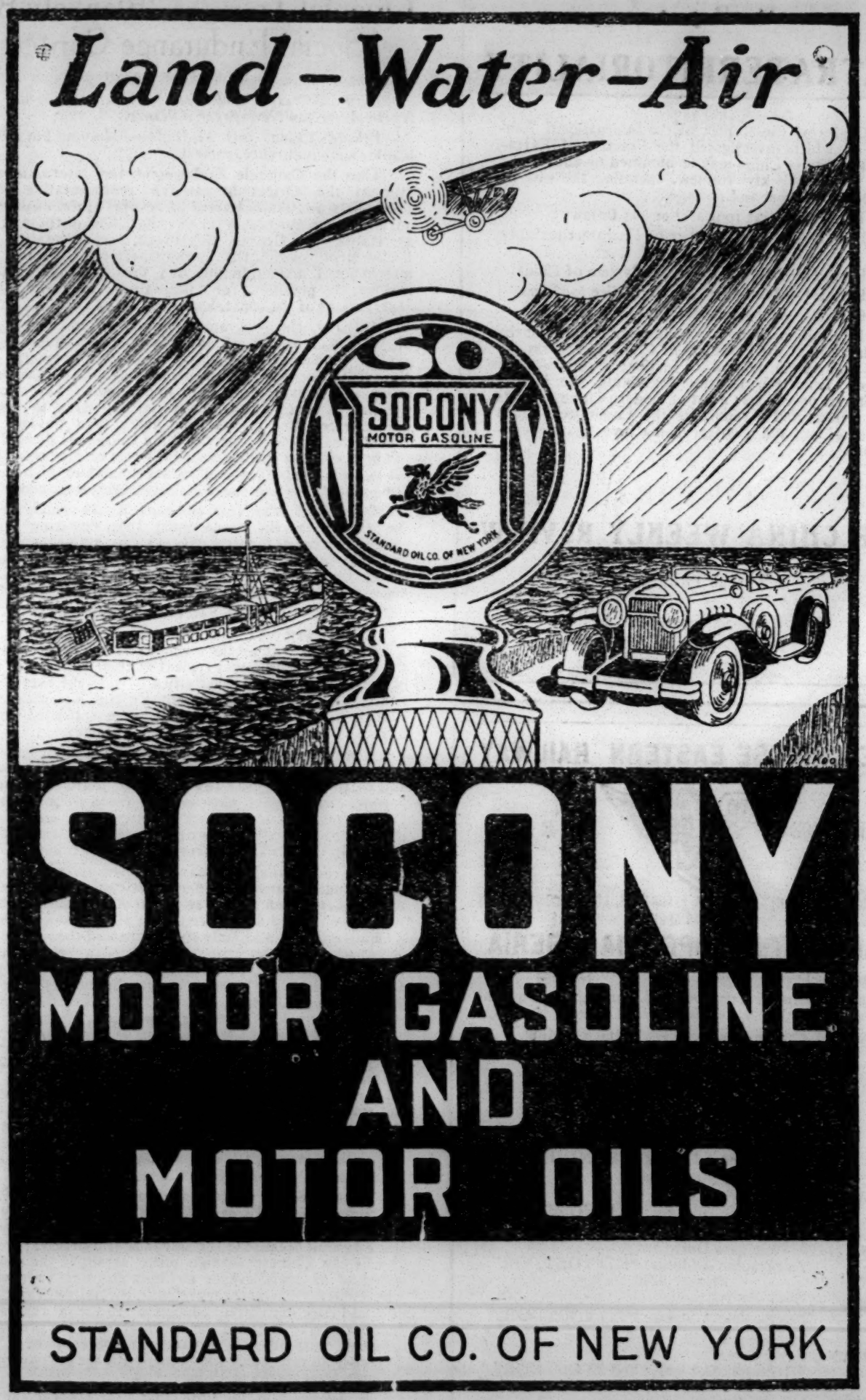
As a usual thing there is considerable petroleum near extensive soft coal beds But the geologists found rock strata was not favorable to the accumulation of oil in sufficient quantities to be of great commercial value.

For many years this information has been withheld from the public. It would be difficult to explain the strange reticence on the part of the Chinese government in concealing the true wealth of the land, except that to reveal it would encourage foreign enterprise. Now that the government is better capable of looking out for its own interests the development of this vast region may be expected to proceed. Better transportation and more modern methods of extraction are the primary needs. With the accomplishment of these improvements great strides in industrial advancement may be expected, and a general betterment to the entire nation will inevitably result.

(From the "Walla Walla", September. 14)

Chang Hui-chang Arrives in Nanking

Commander Chang Hui-chang, piloting the airplane *"Fan Yu"*, arrived in Nanking from Shanghai at the aerodrome near the Ming Tombs September 10, when a rousing welcome was extended to him by the huge crowd which had gathered to witness the landing of the plane. Commander Chang will assume his new post as Director of the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War shortly and may fly to Manchuria for an inspection of conditions there.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Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

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American Journalist Describes Oriental Tour As "Blankety Blank Social Endurance Contest"

BY LINDSAY HOBEN

Staff Correspondent, the Milwaukee Journal and the North American Newspaper Alliance.

Peking, China, July 11, 1929.—"Nothing but a blankety-blank social-endurance, contest."

Thus the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace tour of the Orient by twelve representative American journalists was characterized by several of the members of the party during their stay in this city. The purpose of the trip, as stated by George A. Finch, representative of the Endowment with the newspapermen, is to promote international understanding and thus improve relations by making it possible for journalists to make first-hand observations of the countries visited.

Actually, the programme in city after city has consisted of one mad round of breakfasts, tourist-type sightseeing parties, luncheons, teas, cocktail parties, dinners, theatres, and visits to night clubs. Something was set down against every hour of every day, 8 a.m. to midnight. The members of the party, being guests, have not felt free to criticise or remonstrate. But it has been more than obvious to their friends that, at any time, the thing supremely desired by them has been either a chance for a little rest or the opportunity to get off to themselves and to see something of country apart from motor cars and quasi-diplomatic entertainment.

One could wish that someone would sufficiently impress the fact upon the Endowment that "meeting" prominent persons in a social function does not constitute acquaintanceship, and that international misunderstanding is often increased rather than diminished by the writings of individuals who make "flying trips" through foreign countries.

"English Secretaries" as Hosts

Let us examine the programme in Peking, for example. Conversations with all the members of the party revealed that the Peking schedule was typical of their experience in Tokyo, Mukden, Harbin, and other cities. With the exception of an hour's interview with President Chiang Kai-shek, who was visiting in the North, the programme consisted entirely of events of a social and sight-seeing character.

Their week opened with a luncheon in their honor by the American Association. Several of the visitors spoke briefly and wittily. Here, as elsewhere, they heard little or nothing beyond conventional pleasantries from their hosts because Chinese customs imperatively require that guests of honor must all be concentrated as near the head of the table as possible. So the would be learners all sat together.

The rest of their first day was used up in hurried trips to educational institutions under American auspices and in a huge dinner party given by a resident American correspondent, where the other guests were almost all fellow-Americans and a Chinese Punch and Judy show occupied the entire evening. All of which is delightful and proper, if a recreational break from strenuous days of studying the pertinent, most important facts of a city's and country's life. But the days that followed were a lot of the same.

A Typical Program

Every organization and personage that could get an acceptance of an invitation tried to entertain the party. Not infrequently, as in the case of General Shang Chen, Governor of Hopei province, the principal who issued the invitation was not even present. The members lunched or dined with some young "English secretary" acting as host. One is not surprised to learn that often many of the visitors were "indisposed." A trip to the Great Wall was arranged. Two of the delegation made the trip with fourteen Chinese hosts.

If any member wanted to see anything of an unfavourable character or even in a neutral light, it was necessary to "jump the fence" and wander from the fold for a time. This was quite difficult because of the demands of courtesy. A representative of the Chinese foreign office arranged the itinerary and schedule of social events in China and went everywhere with the visitors. The party traveled in special railway equipment; it would have been a real education if, for a few days, they had been forced to fend for themselves in the present state of Chinese railroads. A Japanese representative of the South Manchurian railway stuck closely with the party right straight through their weeks in China!

It seems fair to state that, in general, anything of permanent significance and high importance which these journalists learned, they acquired in spite of the facilities provided and not because of them. In every city were indivi-

duals with long experience and authoritative information, but only unhurried interviews by unwearied interviewers could open up the rich possibilities of these personalities for accomplishing the basic purposes of the trip. Similarly, conditions and situations pregnant with meaning could only be grasped by escaping from stop-watch conducted tours.

When the correspondents did get hold of something good, could they write it while the impression was fresh? It was a real fight even to get time to make adequate notes! One member remarked that he had given up the attempt to write on the trip and was simply collecting all the material given him by institutions and individuals, which he expected to digest on the steamer returning to America. Then he would write.—"Editor & Publisher (New York),"

Japanizing China with Half a Million a Year

(From the China Critic, September 12)

The *Toho* News Agency has retired from the China field, after rendering valuable services to the Japanese cause for the last fifteen years or so. Copies of an announcement were sent to various interested parties to the effect that the whole *Toho* business was to be turned over to the *Shimbun Rengo*. An unshielded effort was made to claim that the *Toho* and the *Rengo* were unbiased news agencies.

We have been informed from reliable sources that the Foreign Office in Tokyo formerly gave a combined subsidy of about half a million yen to the *Toho* and *Rengo* agencies. Of this sum, it is understood that the *Toho* Agency used to receive approximately Yen 250,000 annually, for its work of carrying on publicity for the Japanese interests in China.

But the *Toho* Directors were outwitted sometime in April this year. Mr. Y. Iwanaga, manager of the *Rengo* agency, by a clever stroke of diplomacy, managed to convince the diplomats of his country that he should get the whole subsidy, thereby forcing *Toho* out. The information went on to say that Mr. Iwanaga gave personal remunerations to the *Toho* Directors.

We are only passing on the above interesting information because we wish to point out the enormous amount of money which the authorities of our island neighbour is spending every year to further the interests of their government and its nationals. We do not say that this is a bad thing. In fact we believe that a certain amount of publicity will do good to any cause, but what we hope for is that *Shimbum Rengo* will live up to its announcement, which said that its services will be "free of all bias."

"Publicity" and "propaganda" are both words of the West. There are no exact equivalents for either one of these two words in the oriental languages. As far as we are aware, both in the Japanese and the Chinese languages, the words "publicity" and "propaganda" are both rendered into the same characters. In fact, the ordinary man in the street does not know what is the difference between the two. We do not want to insult the intelligence of our readers by giving definitions of the words: but at the same time, we wish to say that the real difference between the two words has not been appreciated in the East.

Coming back to our original story, half a million yen is said to be set aside for the purpose of giving publicity to Japanese interests in China. Japanese private enterprises are not benefitted and do not need this particular kind of advertising, but there must be some reason which makes it worthwhile for *Toho, Rengo*, or whosoever that is behind the service to spend to much money every year. It might be necessary for the authorities in our country to bestir themselves and see whether or not is is possible to present China in as favourable a light over in Japan, as the latter has been presented in China and elsewhere.

The Index Numbers of Earning of the Factory Labourers in Greater Shanghai

Following the publication of the "Annual Report on Labour Strikes in Greater Shanghai" and the "Report on Industrial Disputes in Greater Shanghai" by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the "Index Numbers of Earnings of the Factory Labourers in Greater Shanghai" is now also off the press. Some of the principal features of this work are explanation to the index, a report on the average monthly earnings and a study of their fluctuations, wage tables, a synopsis of work in compiling the index, a study of the methods of the statistics of wages, documents relating to the compilation of the index, and report and draft resolutions of wage index making adopted by the International Labour Office. The resolutions adopted during the Conference on Wage Statistics of the International Labour Office form a very important reference to those city governments and schools which attempt compiling a wage index.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

In Defense of The American Negro

Plum Bun, by Jessie Redmon Fauset. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York City. 1929.

There is a theory that suppressed people, deprived of outlets to express their political, social, and economic ideas, turn in upon themselves and become artists, scientists, philosophers, or religious leaders. There is also a certain sadistic theory connected with this line of thought which holds that people can not create until they have suffered, until the iron has entered their souls, until they have "borne the conflict of dream-shattered centuries". The Russians before the destruction of Czarism are a case in point; the Jews are another; the Negroes of America are yet another. Bertrand Russell has said that Jesus taught the gospel of individual pertection because his mind was overpowered and hopeless before the might of imperial Rome—and Russell draws a parallel between the case of Jesus and the case of Gandhi of India who, hopeless before the iron and steel of imperial Britain, has fled to religion and the philosophy of individual perfection.

There is much to be said for this theory and much to be said against it. The Jews have created; there is not a branch of science or the arts in which they do not excel. There is no literature like that of Russia. It seems however that there is a depth of subjection in which creation is mpossible—India and China standing as examples. And, until recently, the Negro Americans. But gradually the Negro artist began to emerge: supported by sufficient money to ensure knowledge and the necessary leisure in which to write, it has been said today that if America is to be rescued from the charge of Babbitry, flapperism and money-grabbing, it is the Negro artists who will rescue it.

In some 400 Negro American newspapers and magazines, and especially in three or four Negro magazines of New York, there is much talk of the "Negro Literary Renaissance". As proof we have the many new Negro poets, novelists, musicians, dancers, actors, singers, architects, and artists, and we have the hundreds of young Negro dramatists, poets, short story writers and essayists who annually take part in the contest of *Opportunity*, the monthly magazine of Negro achievement in New York City. Among the representatives of the "Negro Literary Renaissance", the anthor of this book *Plum Bun*, is often mentioned.

Singers in Darkness

But there is another view to the theory that a people who suffer deeply and bitterly will create. We must recall what Europeans say was a practice of the Manchu Court in Peking —that the eyes of nightingales were burned out that the little singers might think it was always night—and sing all the more sweetly for the Court. And when one speaks of the Negro artist one must think of the nightingale in the darkness. He has come out of the shadow of slavery and he has brought with him a bitter heritage of tears. No longer a slave by law, he is nevertheless a slave—socially, racially, economically. He sings always under ordinary American names, but we know who is singing because his song is filled with the gall of racial suffering. He created the first and only native folk-music America has—music that was wrung from him under the lash of slavery—music that is sung by white children in white schools and whose claim to it is the claim the former Manchu Court once had over the songs of the nightingales it blinded. Today his songs, his poems, his novels, are filled with the haunting melancholy that the white go-getter American so loves when he has a few minutes to do what Babbit called "brush up on his ideals". And this same go-getter pats himself on the chest and says the Negro creates "because of the white blood in his veins —forgetting that the "white blood" has had a long, long time in which to manifest itself—but hasn't done it yet.

Sometimes the thing the Negro artist writes is so overshadowed by racial bitterness that what he writes becomes more of a treatise than a work of art. Or, as is often the case, he is so determined to prove his people the equal of white people that he crushes the artist in himself and adopts the straight jacket of American puritanism that forbids expression of any but the accepted standardized ideas. And it is just these two faults that must be laid at the door of Miss Fauset's book. Her first book, "There is Confusion", was much better. Since then she went to the Sorbonne and became more and more of an intellectual and model representative of her race until she seems to be killing the artist in herself. Her present novel is not a great book, nor does it compare in artistic quality with the works of the Negro poets today, such as Claude MacKay, Langston Hughes, or James Weldom Johnson. To read her book it seems that it might have been written by any white American, with a Negro family as its motive,

Futile Attack on Race Prejudice

She would prove to the world in this book that Negro intellect, Negro achievements, are the equal of any white intellect or achievement. Like so many others, she does not seem to realise that racial or colour prejudice, is not based on reason at all, nor upon proof, intellect or achievement. The prejudice that branded coloured people inferior came with the development of the capitalist system, and like so many other prejudices, it came as an attempt of the white conquerors or slave-owners to justify their actions that could be justified in no other way. The same prejudice concerning inferiority was fixed to women as a sex until very recently, and it is still fixed to the working class and to Asiatic peoples up to this time. It is one of the weapons invented and used by the ruling class or ruling race. So when the Negro intelligentsia of America beat out their hearts at the gates of racial and colour equality they are wasting their energy. The goal is a good and noble one; the methods, the tactics, are false. They are fighting from the wrong trench.

Miss Fauset has talent and a perfect use of the English language; but that is not enough. She has become conventional in mind. Here she pictures a petty bourgeois Negro family, the mother so white that she often passes as white. Her husband is black. Their two daughters—who, by the way, are too angelic for this earth—travel two different roads, their colour determining this. Angela is white like her mother, Virginia is unmistably brown. Angela develops into an artist, living as a white girl in New York Bohemia because, as a white girl, she has opportunities that are denied Negro girls. The son of a millionaire, to whom Negroes are "niggers", with all the vile word connotes, wishes to marry her. He is refused.

Through much suffering and many humiliations Angela finds her way back to her own race, after having learned that even one drop of black blood in her veins is sufficient to damn her and deprive her of her means of livelihood and her opportunity to study. She finds her way back to Anthony, the man she loved and who loves her. Around this man also is woven a theme typical of Negroes. Half white, his most lasting memory is a childhood scene when his father was lynched for trying to save his Spanish wife from outrage at the hands of a southern white man.

The story ends happily in the usual American style. In other words, the story is nonsense. This is not the fate of Negroes. Here was a theme that might have held a great truth and expressed a tragedy that is typical of Negro American life. Instead, it is a formal, conventional, goody-goody novel. Almost all the Negroes in it are faultless, many of the whites are villains. Now, in so far as the Negro question is concerned, I believe that most white Americans *are* villains. But all Negroes are not angels—they have too much life in them for that, and their very social status would necessarily fill them with conflicts, problems, and faults.

The Negro Radicals

One can imagine what *The Messenger* would do to a book like this. *The Messenger* is a monthly magazine published by Negroes who are racially conscious but who are also radicals. Their pages of "calumny and satire" against the bourgeoisie of their own race are devastating. They have produced some of the most brilliant satirists, among them Schuyler who often writes for *The American Mercury* and *The Nation*. Their weapon is satire, and they use it on both whites and blacks. Nothing is sacred to them! They make the Negro bourgeoisie squirm—and are, consequently, hated like poison. What they do is called "betraying or blackguarding your own race"—an art in which they excel most charmingly and which is highly beneficial and healthy for those Negroes who try to be "high falutin". The disconcerting thing about some of them is that they are graduates of Columbia, Harvard, or other high-toned "joints" where white America is taught to stop picking its teeth with a fork or trained in the gentle methods of marrying the boss's daughter. They are black—some of them as black as night, and even the go-getter American cannot claim that it is the white blood in their veins that gives them their brains. They are black and they have suffered all that that means in America. They have gone so far beyond suffering that they are satirists and humorists. So they dip their pens in the gall of racial or class prejudice, black or white, and dig down to bedrock on the race question. They know the subjection of the Negro is bound up with the capitalist system, and that that system must be destroyed if the Negro would be emancipated. They do not suffer if they cannot sit at the same table as a white banker; they organise the Negro workers and work hand in hand with the revolutionary white workers. And so, of course, in American parlance, "they oughta be strung up an' shot!" But as for Miss Fauset's book—they would handle it rather roughly as a useless effusion of the Negro intelligentsia. Incidentally, she takes a good shot at them in her book, so why shouldn't they take a shot at her!

But to be fair to the book—it is a good introduction for those who know nothing of the racial question in the United

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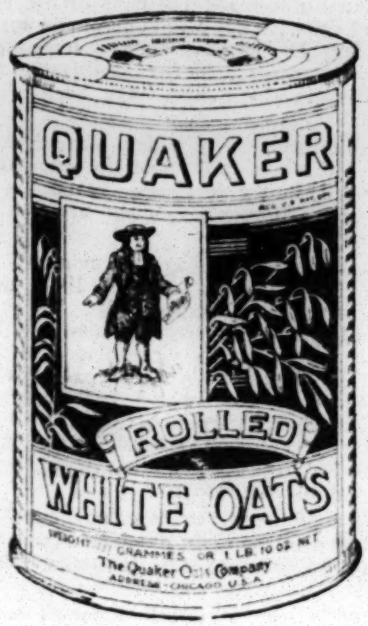

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States. For such people, the book gives a good insight into the problems that face the educated Negro man or woman. Most Chinese have been taught all the usual claptrap about the Negroes by white American missionaries. They would learn something a little different if they would read such a book as this. But in so far as America is concerned, and in so far as the Negro American is concerned, one has the right to demand more of Miss Fauset. She has training and opportunity that few of her race possess. Of course that does not mean much, but she is known as one of the leading representatives of the Negro Renaissance. Perhaps if she would leave all her intellectual companions—black and white—behind and go down amongst the lowly of her race, she would be able to wring tears from stones. She is still young and may yet do it.

—Agnes Smedley

Henry The VIII, The personal history of a Dynast and His Wives, by Francis J. Hackett. Horace Liveright, New York.

This is one of the books of the year. While the story itself is based on the historical material provided by a host of scholars, the dialogue throughout this remarkable record of the turning point in the history of the British Empire is culled from the astonishingly full diplomatic correspondence which still lives safely housed in the libraries of England, France, Rome and Germany. That turning point, immense in its future results, is summed up in the one sentence:

> "Out of his (Henry's) love for Anne (Boleyn) grew a divorce which, to be valid, required an entirely new foreign policy, a new council, a new hierarchy, a new church establishment, a new chancellor, and, strangest of all, a new wife."

and thus England broke from Rome.

Beheading those who crossed his will, finding conscientious scruples whenever he wanted to cast off a wife, mighty with power, Henry defied the Pope, plundered the monasteries, bullied and bribed and intrigued and slaughtered his way to his own end.

For thirty-eight years he dominated England, moulded statecraft and made himself the supreme head of a religion. He married six women, some for love and some for politics—and all of them because he wanted an heir.

Six wives .....and four headstones to commemorate the horror of being Henry's Queen.

The sources of information concerning Bluff King Hal are apparently almost inexhaustible and Francis Hackett has done a wonderful work in co-ordinating the immense amount of material available into a book which reads like a romance, while throwing an invaluable light on the intimate court life of the Tudor period.—Cox.

Sino-American Trade Shows Huge Increase

The following information has just been received by the Shanghai office of the United States Department of Commerce concerning the export trade between the United States and China for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929. During 1928-9 there was an increase of G$48,805,000 or 27% in purchases of American products by China. This gain raised the total exports from the United States to the whole of China to $172,429,000 compared with $123,624,000 for 1927-8

Chinese Cotton manufacturers required $24,395,000 worth of American raw cotton, or 44% more than last year, due to the rehabilitation of its cotton industry, while its factories called for $7,000,000 worth of machinery, a gain of 40%. During 1928-9 also the United States sold China $13,453,000 worth of cigarettes and leaf tobacco to the value of $11,240,000 compared with $8,985,000 and $11,240,000 respectively for the previous year. This marked gain was attributable to China's effort to escape in part the anticipated increase in tariff which took effect February 1, 1929. China's purchase of American flour, aggregating $10,850,000 was less than 1% below that of 1927-8, but iron and steel valued at $6,370,000 fell off 20%.

In return, during 1928-9, the United States bought $171,554,000 worth of Chinese products, an amount almost equivalent to our exports to China for the same period, and $13,881,000 in excess of imports for 1927-8, which footed up $157,673,000.

Imports of raw silk, amounting to $46,300,000, represented a gain of 9%. Scarcity of goatskins, combined with higher prices, tended to curtail imports which totaled $6,537,000 compared with $5,037,000 the previous year, an amount considerably below anticipated returns after communications were improved with North China and Manchuria. Carpet wool imports remained stationery at $12,520,000 but furs declined sharply from $22,772,000 to $13,600,000.

Men and Events

Yang Sen, the Szechwan bandit, has offered to lead an army to the Northeast to help defend the border against Soviet Russia.

Lee Wai-tong, the Inter-port football player returned to Shanghai Sept. 19 on the President Taft after a short visit to Hongkong.

The U. S. transport "Henderson" sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., for Shanghai. Sept. 18 with 500 marine replacements and supplies for United States marines in China.

Wang Ching-wei, formerly chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, has arrived in Hongkong and is expected in Shanghai within three or four weeks.

C. E. Firth, Chief Inspector of the Sanitary Department of Hongkong, was one of the passengers who arrived in Shanghai aboard the President Taft Sept. 18. Mr. Firth is here on holiday.

The American Association of University Women will hold its first meeting of the season on Thursday, Sept. 26, in the form of a garden party at the home of Mrs. C. H. Robertson, 92 Route Sai Zoong, at 4:30 p.m.

The Shanghai Municipal Council, has concluded arrangements for with the British Post Office for the importation of a telephone expert to advise the Council on matters pertaining to the Shanghai telephone service.

Wei Ding-yung, member of the French Municipal Council and commandant of the Chinese company of the French Volunteers, was released on Tuesday morning from a hut in Pootung where had been held by kidnappers since July 24.

Paul A. Tomashevsky, a Russian architect living at house No. 10 Passage 118 Route Vallon, killed himself on September 14 with a revolver bullet which lodged in the region of the heart. Mr. Tomashevsky had been suffering from cardiac and nervous trouble.

The Chinese gunboat, Minchuan, is to be launched at the Kiangnan ship building yard, Kaochangmiao, September 21. Admiral Chen Shai-kuan, Vice minister of the Navy and General Hsiung Shih-hui, Commissioner of the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie, will be present.

Two persons were drowned on Thursday morning when a Whangpoo Conservancy tugboat towing a mud barge struck a passenger sampan in which were six persons. The sampan was capsized and sunk. Four of the passengers were saved by a boat lowered from the tugboat The bodies of the two others have not been recovered.

Admiral Chas. B. McVay, Jr., United States Navy, Commander in Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, sailed from Shanghai for Tsingtao on Monday, September 16. Mrs. McVay, who has moved from the Astor House and has taken an apartment at the China United Apartments, will remain in Shanghai during Admiral McVay's absence.

Apologia

It has been called to our attention from a source which we regard as unbiased that the use of the word "killer" in an editorial titled, "For Gallantry," which appeared in the *Review* for August 31, might be interpreted by the gentleman to whom it referred as implying that he was a gunman or placing him in the same category with the criminals he shot and killed. The man was brave. The *Review* editorial clearly pointed that out. He was acting in what he believed to be defense of society; that also was made clear! If, in the use of the word "killer", however, the *Review* offended Sergeant Moir, in that it made him feel we regard him in the light mentioned above, we regret having employed the term. Obvious to anyone of intelligence is the fact that Sergeant Moir is in no sense a breaker of any man-made law.

It also has been pointed out that in the eighth paragraph of an editorial, "Van Den Berg and the Pick Case," which appeared in the *Review* for August 24, that by a considerable stretch of imagination there might be an implication that the *Review* is directly or by inference accusing the C. I. D. of the Shanghai Police of "intrigue, frame-up and corruption," the editorial was not published with the intention of making such a charge.

The *Review* makes these annotations purely for the purpose of avoiding misunderstandings, and as a matter of courtesy. They are published as *apologia* not in compliance with any outside request, official or otherwise, or from any fear or threat of any kind, but are voluntarily inserted by the editors.

Healthier Conditions in the Ministry of Finance

Nanking, Sept. 18.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance:

"The instructions of the National Government of September 26, 1928, for the allocation to each Salt Revenue District of a fixed quota for service of salt loans have been carried into effect, and the reports of the Chief Inspectors show that the required amounts are now being regularly remitted, while the arrears which accumulated in certain Districts owing to the then prevailing political situation are also being made up. Necessary reforms in the Salt Department, such as improvement of the Preventive Service, arrangement for facilitating transportation, and reduction of local surtaxes, have been meeting with success.

In addition to the salt duty proper, which alone has been collected by the Salt Inspectorate in the past, the various surtaxes which have sprung up in the last few years, are now being consolidated with the salt duty proper and are also being collected by the Salt Inspectorate.

The Government has arranged to pay this month Coupon Nos. 41 and 42 of the Anglo-French Loan of 1908, due in March, 1929, and September, 1929, respectively. These payments will bring up to date interest payments to bondholders of this loan. Arrangements have also been made to pay this month the instalment of principal (250,000) that was due in September, 1928. In the case of the Crisp Loan of 1912, Coupon No. 32, due September, 1928, is being paid this month. With these payments a total of £802,500, the equivalent of $9,600,000, will have been paid out of salt revenue this year for the service of the salt loans.

The improved position of the salt revenue now enables the Ministry not only to make provisions for payment of one year's obligations annually but also to adopt the following plan to take care of the arrears:

For the Anglo-French Loan there will be one payment of principal during the calendar year 1930, and two payments of principal during the calendar year 1931. According to this plan, therefore, all arrears of payments to holders of bonds of this loan will have been paid by December 1931.

In the case of the Crisp Loan of 1912, the next four interest coupons will be paid quarterly during the calendar year 1930, thereby bringing interest up to date by the end of that year. Beginning in 1932, after the arrears of principal of the Anglo-French Loan, the senior loan, have been paid, the arrears of principal of the Crisp Loan are to be paid according to the following schedule: during the calendar year 1932, two instalments of principal, corresponding to the payments due in September 1928 and September 1929; during the calendar year 1933, two instalments of principal, corresponding to the payments due in September, 1930 and September 1931; and during the calendar year 1934, the two instalments due in September 1932 and September 1933, as well as the regular instalment due in 1934.

In June of this year, the Government paid the salt contribution of Hk. Taels 950,000 (say $1,425,000) that was in due June 1928, for the service of the Hukuang Railway Loan of 1911, and in July last a supplementary payment of about $180,000 was made in order to provide funds sufficient to complete the payment of a coupon of this loan. The present plan provides that until the arrears of the salt contribution to this loan have been paid, similar supplementary payments shall be made so that a coupon can thereby be paid in June of each year.

The present plan, therefore, provides for the regular annual payment ordered by the Government on September 26, 1928, and in addition provides for clearing up the arrears of the Anglo-French and Crisp Loans, and the Hukuang Loan in so far as that loan is a charge upon the Salt Revenue."—*Kuo Min.*

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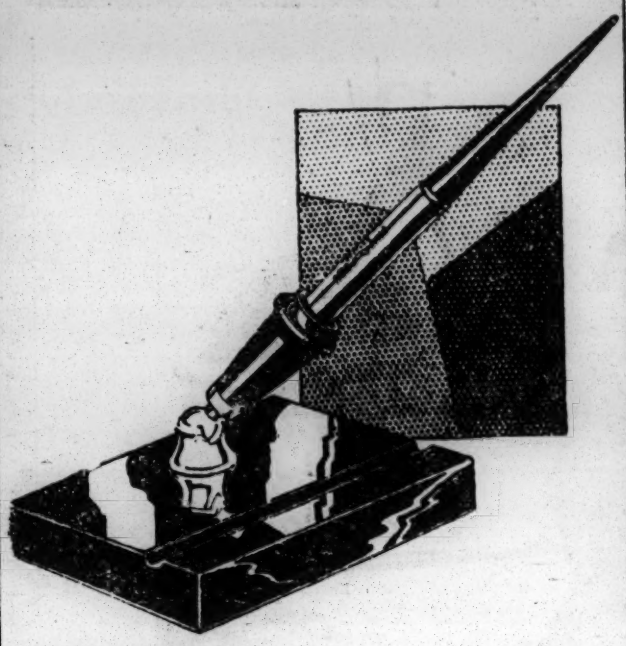

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Who's Who in China

Dr. Liu Yen-hong

劉仁航字雲華

Dr. Liu Yen-hong

Dr. Liu Yen-hong was born in Pee Hsien, Kiangsu. He went to Japan in 1912, but, owing to the untimely death of his mother at home, he was compelled to leave Japan after only a short stay. In 1915, he came to Shanghai, living by writing and teaching. In 1917, he became the president of the Model Local Self-Government Training School and chairman of the National Democracy Propagation Club. In the same year, he was appointed president of the Seventh Normal School at Hsuchow, Kiangsu. In 1919, he was appointed Commissioner of Kiangsu Educational Investigation. In 1924, he became chairman of the National Modern Village and City Construction Association and chief editor of the *China Daily News*. In 1926 he published his book, "The History of Oriental Cosmopolitanism".

Convention of Foreign Trade Council

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Pacific Foreign Trade Council was held in Seattle, Washington, September 18 and 19. The Council, functioning through the Foreign Trade Divisions of the Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, has among its fundamental purposes to develop Pacific Coast unity for world trade expansion through greater production, industry and commerce; to discuss methods of developing foreign and domestic commerce along logical and substantial lines through cooperative efforts of the cities of the Pacific Coast; to educate the public to an appreciation of the fact that Pacific Coast and national prosperity depend upon the maintenance and development of foreign trade; to inform citizens living inland from the coast that foreign trade is not a matter of concern only to coastal cities, but that foreign markets are necessary to absorb the country's surplus, if agricultural and industrial life is to prosper; and to afford an opportunity to interior communities to present their special problems. n its conventions it endeavors to bring to the West leaders of national and international importance who find it impossible to attend Eastern gatherings.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, Sept. 10.—Chu Pei-teh, Chief-of-Staff to the National Government, who has resigned his post as Chairman of the Kiangsi Government, is expected in Nanking shortly.—Hsu Yung-chang and Chao Pei-lien, newly appointed Chairman of the Hopei Government and Mayor of the Special Municipality of Peiping, respectively, were formally inducted into office yesterday.—Disbandment and reorganization of the Kwangtung Provincial Forces has been completed.—Yu Yiu-jen, Chairman of the Auditing Council, has left Nanking for Shensi.—Formal negotiations for the conclusion of a Sino-Czechoslovakian Treaty of Amity and Commerce were started yesterday between C. T. Wang and the Czechoslovakian plenipotentiary delegate.—An automatic telephone exchange for 4,000 subscribers has been installed in Mukden.—At Yen Hsi-shan's invitation, Ho Chen-chun, representative of Chiang Kai-shek, has left Peiping for Taiyuan.—A communique has been received in Harbin from Liang Chung-sun, brigadier-commander, reporting on Soviet incursions into Chinese territory on the 8th and 9th.—Tungninghsien, south of Suifenho, has been recaptured by the Soviet troops.—Four Soviet airplanes are reported to have circled over the Chinese defence line on the southern bank of the Amur River for reconnoitering service yesterday morning.

Wednesday, Sept. 11.—Supplementary regulations governing the leasing of land in the interior of China to foreign missionary societies have been formulated and submitted to the State Council.—The special river tax imposed by the Kiangsu Commissioner, of Finance is to be abolished.—The Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee has telegraphed the Mongolian and Tibetan princes and tribal chiefs to attend or send representatives to the forthcoming conference of Mongolian and Tibetan leaders.—A further extension of three months for the period of exemption from transportation charges of articles destined for famine relief in North China has been authorized.—Delegates to the 13th International Labor (Seamen) Conference to be held at Geneva in October have been appointed by the Executive Yuan in accordance with the recommendations of H. H. Kung.—Tsai Yuan-pei, Chairman of the Central Research Council, has been appointed President of the Government Peking University.—An Overseas Educational Conference will be held at the Central Party Headquarters on the 16th inst. under auspices of the Training Department of the Central Party Headquarters.—An embargo on the exportation of rice and flour is announced by the Special Municipal Government of Shanghai.—The bombardment of Suifenho by Soviet troops was officially reported to have stopped yesterday afternoon.

Thursday, Sept. 12.—The goods depot of the Pukow station of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway caught fire last night; two godowns were almost completely destroyed.—President Chao Tai-wen and Vice-President Chen Kuo-fu of the Control Yuan were formally installed into office yesterday.—Chang Hui-Chang is to be formally sworn into office as Director of the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War Sept. 12.—A law governing the enforcement of the District Autonomy program and providing for the determination of the time limits for the organization of District Autonomous Governments has been formulated.—The law governing the enforcement of the General Principles of Civil Code was adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Yuan.—The Shanghai Navigation Association has addressed telegrams to the State Conncil and the Central Executive Committee urging that steps be taken for the abolition of privilege of inland navigation enjoyed by foreign companies in China.—The Ministry of Education has ordered the students of the Peiping Government University to refrain from attempts to participate in the adminitration of the University.—Soviet troops resumed fighting at Manchuli on the evening of the 9th.—Soviet troops resumed fighting at a point 30 miles from Pogranichnaya this morning.—Recent attempts of Soviet troops to cross the Amur River near Ilan were frustrated by Chinese Patrols.

Friday, Sept. 13.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has despatched a telegram to Chiang Tso-ping in Geneva instructing him to protest to Moscow through the German Foreign Office against attacks upon cities on the Manchuria-

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This is the only line connecting the Yangtse valley, or the "middle country", with the southern part of China. At present it is not fully completed, but one may travel as far south as Chuchow in Honan. A motor-road connecting Chuchow and Shiuchow in Kwangtung, is now under construction and it is hoped it will be completed this year. Plans are also being made for completing the railway between Chuchow and Shiuchow but owing to the mountainous country it will be a considerable time before it can de completed. The trip between Shiuchow in northern Kwangtung and Canton can, however, be made in comfort at the present time.

Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

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Siberia borber.—The total receipts from the revenues of Hopei are estimated at $1,500,000 against expenditure of $2,200,000—Schemes for the promotion of native industry are to be given financial assistance by the Hunan Government.—Chu Shao yang, Minister to Finland, will leave for Helsingford the latter part of this month.—Chin Han-ting has resigned as Commander of the Joint Bandit Suppression Forces of Kiangsi, Fukien and Kwangtung.—Dr. Hultman, the new Swedish Minister to China is on his way to Nanking from Japan to present his credentials to Chiang Kia-shek.—Nanking has instructed Chiang Tso-ping to protest against the circulation in Europe by Moscow of reports of the mistreatment of Soviet citizens in China.—The Central Executive Committee has issued a telegram calling upon Party members and Chinese people to assist in the suppression of counter-revolutionary propaganda, particularly such as aims at the frustration of the disbandment program.—Subscriptions to almost one-third of the National Disbandment Enforcement Treasury Bonds have been pledged by the various provinces concerned.—On the evening of the 7th the Chalanor defence line was attacked by Soviet artillery.

Saturday, Sept. 14.—The National Opium Suppression, Committee in a communication to the Postal and Customs authorities suggests a vigilant watch against the smuggling of "red pills" of morphia and other narcotics.—Train service between Nanking and Shenyang will be started on the 20th inst.—The divisions under Tao Wah-hsun and Wan Yi-wu have been despatched to the Hunan-Hupeh border by the Hunan Government to assist in the suppression of the Communists under Ho Lung.—Wang Chung-hui of the Judicial Yuan, now serving on the Hague Tribual, has been instructed to proceed to Berlin following the close of the Court.—Prelin.inary discussions for the forthcoming conference of Mongolian and Tibetan representatives were opened yesterday.—The Hopei Government has requested that the Headquarters of the Bandit Suppression Commander for the Province be retained.—The Ministry of Finance has ordered that from Sept. 15 until the entire Disbandment Enforcement Loan Bonds have been subscribed, the issue of any other public loans must be suspended.—Ratifications of the Sino-Danish Treaty of Amity and Commerce concluded last December were exchanged between the Danish Minister and C. T. Wang in Nanking yesterday.—A memorandum calling for the establishment of a National Air Administration Office has been submitted by the Ministry of Communications to the Executive Yuan for approval.—Offices to collect funds and to purchase seed for cultivation in the Northwestern provinces are to be opened.—The representative of the Dalai Lama of Tibet arrived in Nanking yesterday and submitted to China Kai-shek a letter from the Dalai Lama pledging allegiance to the Central Governmenti—More than 1,000 Chinese citizens were reported transported to Vladivostok by the Soviet authorities on the 8th and 9th inst. for detention in the concentration camps there.—The general staff of the Soviet army is reported to have arrived at Vladivostok on the 12th inst.

Sunday and Monday, Sept. 15 and 16.—Chiang Kai-shek has ordered that all Route Army, Divisional and Brigadier Commanders should proceed to Nanking to submit reports and receive instructions on the repatriation and disbandment of troops.—The Chinese Minister to Mexico reports the conclusion of negotiations relative to the new Sino-Mexican Treaty of Commerce.—Ling Ping, head of the Chinese Commission, is expected to return to Nanking tomorrow.—Chiang Kai-shek has instructed that a census of the population in the various districts throughout each province be completed within the next three months.—Chiang Tso-ping reports that he has forwarded to Moscow through the German foreign office the National Government's protest against the military raids by Soviet troops at Suifenho and Manchuli.—$5,000,000 will be required for conservancy work on the Huai River.—Yu Tso-peh, Chairman of the Kwangsi Government, reports the completion of the reorganization of the Kwangsi forces into 2 divisions and 1 independent brigade.—Yang Chao-tai, recently appointed Minister of Interior in succession to Chao Tai-wen, is expected to arrive in Nanking this week-end.—Party Head-quarters in China and overseas have telegraphed the Shanghai Bankers' Association to support the Government's disbandment enforcement project in spite of counter-revolutionary influence against the disbandment loan.—117 persons are reported to have lost their lives in the recent bombardment of Suifenho.—The authorities of Inner Mongolia have mobilized all military units with a view to concentrating them along the border.—1,000 famine refugees from Honan passed through Tientsin the 15th en route to Heilungkiang to engage in land reclamation work there.—One artillery division is now on its way to the Suifenho sector equipped with anti-aircraft guns.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Peiping, Sept. 11.—By order of Chiang Kai-shek, Ho Cheng-chun accompanied by Miu Pin, has left here for Taiyuan to report to Yen Hsi-shan on the northeastern situation.

Tsingtao, Sept. 11.—A Japanese fisherman on board a Japanese fishing boat was murdered by a Chinese yesterday afternoon off Rinshan Island near the mouth of Kiaochow Bay.

Harbin, Sept. 11.—Five Japanese residents at Pogranichnaya have arrived at Muling in safety.

Hankow, Sept. 15.—The Kuomintang Headquarters here have ordered the local commissioners for foreign affairs to investigate the foreign settlement in preparation for its retrocession.

Peiping, Sept. 15.—Shang Chen, newly appointed Chairman of the Shansi Government has arrived here from Taiyuan.

Tokyo, Sept. 15.—Wu Kuang-hsin, who recently went secretly to Dairen and was forced to return to Japan, passed through here yesterday with his family en route to Chosen.

Mukden, Sept. 15.—A body of mounted brigands appeared in the vicinity of Shoushanpao, southwest of Liaoyang, last evening and attempted to loot the city but were repulsed by the Japanese garrison troops.

Tokyo, Sept. 16.—The conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations will be held in the Miyako Hotel for thirteen days commencing October 28.

Tingtao, Sept. 17.—While a tax of $1.20 has so far been imposed on leaf tobacco per picul, the Central Government at Nanking has commenced to collect three times as much as the old tax in the region along the Shantung Railway.

Tsingtao, Sept. 17.—The Japanese Consulate-General here has issued orders prohibiting Japanese steamers to navigate in the vicinity of Haichow.

Extrality Abolition Committee Appointed

In view of the expected early abolition of foreign consular jurisdiction in China, according to a *Kuo Min* report, the Judicial Yuan announced September 17 the appointment of a Preparatory Committee to attend to all matters in connection with the assumption by Chinese courts of jurisdiction over foreigners in China.

In addition to the President and Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan, and the Minister and Vice-Minister of Judicial Administration, who are *ipso facto* members of the Committee, the following Chinese jurists have also been appointed as members:- Chien Tai, Hu Chang-lin, Chang Kuo-hui, Wu Kunsu, Pan En-pei, Hsu Wei-chen, Wang Huai-shen, Liu Yuan-chu, Ling Chin-shen, Hu Hung-en, Hsiang Chih-chun, Hsu Cheh-hsin, Hsu Moh, Chi Chin, Chang Wo-hwa, Kiang Hwa-peng, Chu Shih-chuan, Liu Sze-shun, Yu Chen-cheh and Hsu Yuan.

Sino-Polish Treaty Signed

The Sino-Polish Treaty of Industry, Commerce and Navigation was signed at 4.30 P. M. September 18 at the private residence of the Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang.

The text of the Treaty, which consists of 22 articles, will not be published until it has been approved by both the Chinese and Polish Governments.—Reuter.

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* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20 07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Han-kow	Hsiao-kan-hsien	Cheng-chow	Shih-kia-chuan	Pei-ping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a 14.51 d.14.56	a 13.13 d.13.33	a 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a 16.01 d.16.03	a 10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a 20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

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The National City Bank of New York		New Stock		478	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1,	1960	99	5.67
Australia	4½	May 1,	1956	86	5.52
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15,	1957	87⅞	7.55
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1,	1956	106	6.52
City of Budapest	6	June 1,	1962	75⅞	8.11
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		81½	4.91
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1,	2000	78⅞	6.36
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1,	1953	85	7.34
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1,	1947	93½	5.59
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	89½	6 81
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1,	1942	79	8.15
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1,	1961	90	6.77
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½	Nov. 1,	1944	62¾	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1,	1942	103⅞	5.57
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1,	1955	103¼	5.27
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1,	1958	85⅜	6.65
French Government	7	Dec. 1,	1949	109	6.21
German Government	7	Oct. 15,	1949	105½	6.51
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15,	1960	79	7.81
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15,	1938	86½	8.24
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1,	1948	92½	6.71
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1,	1968	81½	7.47
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1,	1948	83½	7.66
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1,	1951	95¾	7.39
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	102	6 34
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	87	7.62
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	89½	6.81
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	88¼	6.41
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15,	1952	102	5.84
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1,	1941	97	6.88
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1,	1960	82½	7.45
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	99⅛	6.05
Republic of Panama	5	May 15,	1963	91⅞	5.54
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1,	1968	79¾	7.63
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1,	1953	93	6.58
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	86	8.02
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	87½	7.70
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	88½	7.00
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1,	1937	102⅜	5.11
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	84	7.47
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		84½	7.10
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)		80⅝	7.44
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock		46	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		93	6.45
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.)		Common Stock		72	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock		130¼	3.07
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock		66¼	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		47½	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		95	7.37
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock		74	——
Andes Copper Mining Co.		Common Stock		54½	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		236	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		78	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock		46⅛	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock		103	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock		86	3.49
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock		118½	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 19th, September, 1929

Silver:—The week opened on the 12th inst. with a fall of $\frac{3}{16}$ths at 24 $\frac{13}{16}$d. for spot and 24$\frac{7}{8}$. for forward delivery: on the 13d. rose $\frac{1}{16}$d. followed by a further drop of $\frac{3}{16}$d. next day to 23$\frac{7}{8}$d. and 23 $\frac{15}{16}$d. respectively. On Monday rates came down another $\frac{1}{16}$d. Yesterday was the mid-autumn Festival Bank Holiday and this morning we have to record another decline of $\frac{1}{16}$d. to 23 $\frac{9}{16}$d. for spot and 23$\frac{7}{8}$d. forward.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 12th inst. was 2/3$\frac{3}{4}$d. which was lowered next day to 2/3$\frac{1}{2}$d. On the 16th it was altered to 2/3$\frac{1}{4}$d. and later in the day to 2/3d. where it now remains. This week exchange has suffered a considerable decline. The main reasons are the heavy accumulations of silver which we have often referred to: the reported strong efforts in Japan towards removing the embargo on gold: the reported closing of mints in China and very heavy Chinese and other speculation. On the 12th inst. Banks were selling to merchants at 2/4d. for T T on London and 56$\frac{7}{16}$. T/T on New York, the yen standing at 83$\frac{1}{8}$ and the Gold Bar at about 404/405.

Space does not permit recapitulation of all the daily fluctuations since, which can be seen from the tables below: the principal weakness took place on the 13th inst. and has continued steadily since. Yesterday was a Bank Holiday, and to-day we report the following levels of prices at closing:—T/T on London 2/3$\frac{3}{8}$: T/T on New York 55$\frac{3}{8}$. Yen 85$\frac{3}{8}$. Gold Bar 416.10.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 90,539,000 an increase of Tls 650 000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $135,040,000 a decrease of $350,000
Estimated value Tls. 187,767,000 as against Tls. 121,639,000 held at this time last year.

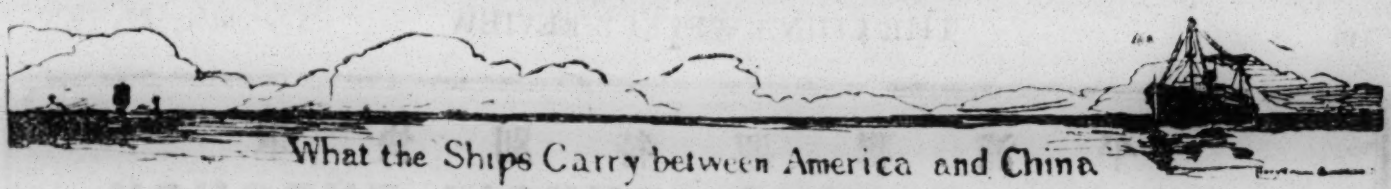
	Average rates for August	Thursday September 12th	Friday September 13th	Saturday September 14th	Monday September 16th	Tuesday September 17th	Wed., September 18th
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T London	2/4 240	2/3¼	2/3$\frac{3}{4}$ 2/3$\frac{1}{2}$	2/3½	2/3$\frac{3}{4}$ 2/3		2/3
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/3$\frac{13}{16}$	2/3$\frac{13}{16}$	2/3$\frac{9}{16}$	2/3$\frac{5}{16}$		2/3$\frac{1}{16}$
4 m/s ,,	—	2/3$\frac{5}{16}$	2/3$\frac{13}{16}$ 2/3$\frac{15}{16}$	2/3$\frac{11}{16}$	2/3$\frac{1}{16}$ 2/3$\frac{7}{16}$		2/3$\frac{9}{16}$
T/T India	158.259	158¼	2 3$\frac{11}{16}$	153¾	2/3$\frac{5}{16}$		151
T/T France	1,459.423	1430	155½ 155$\frac{3}{4}$	1420	152½ 151		1395
T/T On N.Y Demand	57 009	56 56⅛	1430 1420 56 55½	55½ 55⅝	1405 1395 55 54½		54½ 54⅝
T/T Hamburg R. M.		235	56⅛ 55$\frac{9}{16}$ 235 213$\frac{1}{2}$	233½	55⅛ 54$\frac{5}{16}$ 231 229		229
T/T H'kong	83.524	84¾	84$\frac{7}{8}$ 85⅛	85¼	85$\frac{3}{8}$ 35$\frac{5}{8}$		85⅝
T/T Japan	81.884	83¾	83$\frac{3}{4}$ 84½	84½	85½ 86$\frac{3}{4}$		86¼
T/T Batavia	142.384	139¾	139$\frac{3}{4}$ 138$\frac{3}{4}$	138¾	137½ 136		139
T/T Straits	98.528	100¼	100¼ 101¼	101¼	102 103		103
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/5 990	2/5½	2/5½ 2/5¼	2/5¼	2/5 2/4¾		2/4¾
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/5⅝	2/5$\frac{5}{8}$ 2/5$\frac{3}{8}$	2/5⅜	2/5⅛ 2/4⅞		2/4⅞
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/6 303	2/5$\frac{13}{16}$	2/5$\frac{13}{16}$ 2/5$\frac{9}{16}$	2/5$\frac{9}{16}$	2/5$\frac{5}{16}$ 2/5$\frac{1}{16}$		2/5$\frac{1}{16}$
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,544.231	1515	1515 1505	1505	1490 1480		1480
4 m/s N.Y. Lc.	60.101	59¼	59$\frac{3}{4}$ 59½	58¾	58½ 57½		57¾
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	59¾	59$\frac{3}{4}$ 59½	59¼	58$\frac{3}{4}$ 58½		58¼

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Sep. 12	Sep. 13	Sep. 14	Sep. 16	Sep. 17	Sep. 18
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	23$\frac{13}{16}$	23⅞	23$\frac{11}{16}$	23⅝		23$\frac{9}{16}$
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.51⅝	51⅝	G.$.50⅞	G.$.51⅞		G.$.50¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 404.99	Tls. 404.90	Tls. 410.10	Tls. 415.10		Tls. 416
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.0	111.00	111.0	111.0		111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.0375	72.05	72.0125	71.05		72.025
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2½%	2½%	2½%	2½%		2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5 $\frac{9}{16}$%
,, 4 ,,	5⅞%
,, 6 ,,	6⅛%

London on Paris	T/T 123.84
New York on London	T/T 4.84 $\frac{11}{16}$
Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 $\frac{27}{32}$
Hongkong on London	T/T 1/10¼
Kobe on London	T/T 1/11⅜



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Sept. Customs Rate Tls. 1.58 equal Gold $1

AFRICA MARU, July 22.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls	1,120
Timber, Softwood:		
Logs	Sup ft	95,884
Manufactured, Merchantable	,,	479,893
Hardwood: Logs	,,	50,318

WALES MARU, July 22.
From U. S. of America.

Iron Plate Cuttings	Pls.	1,050
Steel Hoops	,,	301
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	750
Acid, Boracic	,,	168
Borax, Granulated	,,	827
Carbon Black	,,	194
Milk, Evaporated	,,	273
Paints, Unenumerated	,,	266
Paper, Chipboard	,,	5,182
Sulphur	,,	900
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,365
Turpentine, Mineral	Galls.	417
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Cigarettes	Mille	2,500

PRESIDENT MONROE, July 22.
From U. S. of America.

Iron Pipe Fittings	Pls.	26
Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	451
Steel Wire, Rods	,,	23
Steel Washers	,,	127
Zinc Plates	,,	98
Coffee	,,	5
Cotton Clothing, Raised	,,	39
Cotton Embroidery, Mercerised, in Skeins	,,	5
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	2,391
50 ,, ,,	,,	153
Leather, Sole: Bellies	,,	51
Leather, Calf, Coloured	,,	4
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	5
Oranges, Fresh	,,	1,621
Canned Fruits	,,	599
Paper, Writing	,,	167
Paper, Duplex Board	,,	481
Paper, Chipboard	,,	397
Sugar, White	,,	188
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	168
Sulphur Black	,,	889
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	5,471
Rum	Galls.	7,043
Files	Doz.	2,761
Cotton Checks	Pcs.	361
Machinery, Sewing and Knitting	,,	111
Typewriters	,,	21
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	,,	60
Motor-trucks	,,	6
Motor-cars, Part of	Hk. Tls	4,826
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	59,471
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 829	,,	36,461
Treasure: Silver Bars	,,	2,309,407

TRIUMPH, July 23.
From U. S. of America.

Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	Pls	54
Iron, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	65
Steel, Galvanized: Wire	,,	336
Tinned Plates	,,	16,430
Tinned Plates Scraps	,,	366
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,037
Petrolatum	,,	98
Starch	,,	735
Sulphur Black	,,	868
Cigarettes	Mille	2,500

CHINESE PRINCE, July 23.
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium Sheets	Pls.	24
Aluminium Wire	,,	9
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	67
Iron, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	9
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	760
Steel Bolts and Nuts	,,	17
Steel Hoops	,,	23
Tinned Plates, Scraps	,,	109
Lead-foil	,,	998
Glucose	,,	110
Grease	,,	43
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	293
50 per cent strength	,,	269
Paper, Waxed	,,	25
Paper, Writing	,,	26
Petrolatum	,,	269
Sulphur Black	,,	382
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,063
Tobacco, Prepared in Tins	,,	5
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	10,530
Skins, Lamb, Dyed	Pcs.	570
Skins, Moufflon, Dyed	,,	999
Rubber Tires:		
Pneumatic, for Motor-cars	,,	223
Rubber Inner Tubes;		
For Motor-cars	,,	35
Typewriters	,,	66
Shoes	Pairs	864
Cigars	Mille	2
Cigarettes	,,	2,500
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk. Tls.	586

IYO MARU, July 26.
From Canada.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	184
From U. S. of America.		
Canned Fruits	Pls.	32

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) September 17.
Market Irregular Business Done 4,268,250 Shares

STOCK	Tuesday Aug. 15	Mon. Sept. 16	Tuesday Sept. 17
Alleghany Corporation	50¾	51⅜	50⅝
Allied Chemical	328	333	330
American Can	177	170⅝	174
American Commonwealths Power "A"	31	28⅞	29⅛
American Rolling Mill	127⅜	135¼	136
American Smelting	115	120½	120⅜
American Tel. & Tel.	283½	292½	294½
American Tobacco "B"	190	191	191¼
American Waterworks	146	183	181
Anaconda Copper	119½	124½	132¾
Armour & Co. "A"	10¾	12	11¾
Atlantic Refining	69¾	64⅜	64⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	137¾	144	142½
Bank of Montreal	351	349	348
Bethlehem Steel	128½	128⅞	127¼
Calumet & Hecla	44⅞	45	44½
Canadian Pacific Railway	231	228	229¼
Chesapeake Corporation	—	84⅝	85
Chicago Northwestern	90¼	102	101⅛
Chrysler	72¼	71	70½
Columbia Gas & Electric	93¼	117	117¾
Columbia Gramaphone	63⅜	66⅝	65⅜
Consolidated Gas of New York	179⅜	161¾	161
Corn Products	97⅜	117½	115¾
Coty Inc.	54¾	54	54⅞
Curtiss Wright "A"	—	34¾	35
Davison Chemical	48⅝	53⅛	53
Drug, Inc	110½	112½	112⅞
Dry Docks	14¾	14½	14
DuPont de Nemours Co.	195	214¾	212¼
Electric Bond & Share	146⅞	180	178
Erie Railway	87⅜	88⅞	87⅞
General Electric	398¼	379½	375⅛
General Food	69	70½	70
General Motors	70½	76⅝	75⅛
General Railway Signal	118	121½	118
Gold Dust	60¾	Unq	64¼
Goodrich Rubber	74⅝	71⅞	71¼
Goodyear Rubber & Tire Co.	103⅝	110⅞	109½
Granby Consolidated	78¾	88⅛	88¼
Great Northern Certificate	—	116½	116½
Haygart Corporation	67⅞	67⅝	66
International Cement	75½	67½	67
International Harvester	118¼	131⅞	131½
International Nickel (Com)	51⅛	57⅛	56¼
International Printers Ink	53⅛	58	59
International Products (Com.)	7¼	9¼	9⅛
International Tel. & Tel.	—	135⅞	134½
Johns Manville	192	216	216
Kelvinator	15	15	15
Kennecott Copper	86¼	87⅝	86⅝
Lambert Co.	137⅝	138	139
Lehigh Valley	91¼	91½	Unq
Liggett & Myers, "B"	90	93¾	93¾
Mack Trucks	97⅜	101¼	103½
Madison Square Garden	17⅝	17¾	17¾
Missouri Pacific (Com)	93⅞	91¼	92⅝
Montgomery Ward	122	128¾	125½
Nevada Consolidated Copper	46½	49¼	48¼
New York Central	243¼	241⅛	238¼
Northern Pacific Railway	105⅜	109½	109⅜
Pacific Lighting	—	—	128½
Packard Motor Car (Com)	146	151½	151½
Paramount Famous Lasky	72¼	71½	71½
Pennsylvania Railroad	96⅝	104⅛	102½
Pennroad Corporation	27⅛	25¼	25
Phillips Petroleum	40⅜	38	37½
Radio Corp. of America (Com)	85¾	109	105⅝
Raybestos	—	54	Unq
Reading Railway	121½	136½	Unq
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	55⅜	56½	57
Rock Island Railway	135¾	138½	139
Sears-Roebuck	—	—	167¼
Shell Union	28¼	28¼	27⅝
Simmons Co.	131½	170	173½
Southern Pacific Railway	142	149⅞	149
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	136⅝	195	196⅝
Standard Oil of New Jersey	70½	82	78⅝
Standard Oil of New York	43⅛	46⅝	46⅛
Texas Corporation	65¼	70½	64½?
Texas Gulf Sulphur	74½	69	68⅜
Timken Roller Bearing	103¼	115¾	111
Union Carbide & Carbon	121⅛	134⅞	133
Union Pacific Railway	287	281⅞	280¾
United Aircraft & Transport	—	117⅝	118½
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	186	205½	203¼
U. S. Leather "A"	33	Unq	Unq
United States Realty & Improvement	86	91¾	92½
United States Steel	238⅝	237½	234
Vacuum Oil	118⅛	125⅞	124½
Vanadium	81	96¾	93¾
Warner-Quinlan (Com)	32	31⅝	29⅝
Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	248	265	268¼
Willys Overland	24	21½	—
Wright Aeronautical	132	125	—
CALL MONEY	7%	7½%	10%

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PEIPING (PEKING) PUKOW THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

十八年七月一號起上行車每逢星期一三五由浦口開下行車逢期星二四六由北平開行

Commencing from 1st July, 1929 and until further notice, the above Through Express Trains No. 201 and 202 will run thrice a week between Pukow and Peiping. Up train No. 202 leaving Pukow at 18.00 on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Down train No. 201 leaving Peiping at 14.00 on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

行車時刻表
TIME TABLE

時刻 TIMES			站名 STATIONS	時刻 TIMES		
星期一,三,五.	14.00	dep. 開	北平 Peiping	到 arr.	10.50	星期二,四,六,
Mon. Wed. Fri.	14.29	arr. 到		開 dep.	10.22	Tues Thurs. Sat.
,,	14.34	dep. 開	豐台 Fengtai	到 arr.	10.17	,,
,,	16.54	arr. 到		開 dep.	7.44	,,
,,	16.58	dep. 開	天津總站 Tientsin Central	到 arr.	7.40	,,
,,	17.06	arr. 到		開 dep.	7.30	,,
,,	17.30	dep. 開	天津東站 Tientsin East	到 arr.	7.00	,,
,,	17.40	arr. 到		開 dep.	6.50	,,
,,	17.55	dep. 開	天津總站 Tientsin Central	到 arr.	6.35	,,
,,	18.06	arr. 到		開 dep.	6.23	,,
,,	18.11	dep. 開	天津西站 Tientsin West	到 arr.	6.18	,,
,,	21.22	arr. 到		開 dep.	3.07	,,
,,	21.37	dep. 開	滄州 Tsangchow	到 arr.	2.52	,,
,,	22.35	arr. 到		開 dep.	1.54	,,
,,	22.50	dep. 開	泊頭鎮 Potouchen	到 arr.	1.39	,,
星期二,四,六.	1.02	arr. 到		開 dep.	23.25	星期三,五,日.
Tues. Thurs. Sat.	1.27	dep. 開	德州 Techow	到 arr.	23.00	Wed., Fri., Sun.
,,	3.10	arr. 到		開 dep.	21.17	,,
,,	3.25	dep. 開	禹城縣 Yuchenghsien	到 arr.	21.02	,,
,,	5.00	arr. 到		開 dep.	19.30	,,
,,	5.30	dep. 開	濟南府 Tsinanfu	到 arr.	19.00	,,
,,	8.08	arr. 到		開 dep.	16.25	,,
,,	8.38	dep. 開	泰安府 Taianfu	到 arr.	15.55	,,
,,	9.44	arr. 到		開 dep.	14.51	,,
,,	9.49	dep. 開	大汶口 Tawenkow	到 arr.	14.46	,,
,,	11.12	arr. 到		開 dep.	13.26	,,
,,	11.14	dep. 開	曲阜 Chufou	到 arr.	13.24	,,
,,	11.51	arr. 到		開 dep.	12.49	,,
,,	12.21	dep. 開	兗州府 Yenchowfu	到 arr.	12.19	,,
,,	14.14	arr. 到		開 dep.	10.26	,,
,,	14.17	dep. 開	滕縣 Tenghsien	到 arr.	10.23	,,
,,	15.24	arr. 到		開 dep.	9.16	,,
,,	15.39	dep. 開	臨城 Lincheng	到 arr.	9.01	,,
,,	17.55	arr. 到		開 dep.	6.44	,,
,,	18.25	dep. 開	徐州府 Hsuchowfu	到 arr.	6.14	,,
,,	21.04	arr. 到		開 dep.	3.35	,,
,,	21.14	dep. 開	南宿州 Nanhsuchow	到 arr.	3.30	,,
星期三,五,日	0.15	arr. 到		開 dep.	0.39	,,
Wed, Fri., Sun.	0.45	dep. 開	蚌埠 Pengpu	到 arr.	0.09	,,
,,	1.32	arr. 到		開 dep.	23.22	星期四,六,一.
,,	1.42	dep. 開	臨淮關 Linhuaikwan	到 arr.	23.17	Thurs. Sat. Mon.
,,	2.52	arr. 到		開 dep.	22.07	,,
,,	3.02	dep. 開	明光 Minkuong	到 arr.	21.57	,,
,,	5.07	arr. 到		開 dep.	19.52	,,
,,	5.17	dep. 開	滁州 Chuchow	到 arr.	19.42	,,
,,	7.00	arr. 到	浦口 Pukow	開 dep	18.00	,,

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